Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Should Not be Permitted.

The movement now on foot to go into the most thickly settled portion of the Broadway residential district and buy one of the large estates for a hospital for the incurable tuberculous patients of the city is a movement that should be stopped at once. In the first place a thickly settled portion of the city is no place for such an institution, in the second place the promoters have no right, in the name of charity or any other cause, to injure the property and health of an entire district as would be the case if such a hospital was located in one of the best residential districts of the city. The people living on Broadway are long suffering, but they do object most earnestly and unitedly against this last proposed outrage.

Board of Aldermen.

At the regular meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening there were several important matters brought up for discussion. Bids were opened for construction of the new Mumford School, according to the modified plans recently approved by the board and the school committee. It was found that the cost was still too high to come within the appropriation for that purpose and it is probable that the representative council will have to be called in special meeting to make an additional appropriation. The lowest bids were accepted provided that the council will appropriate sufficient money to pay the contracts. The successful bidders were Alex. Nichol for construction, $41,798; and James T. Hathaway for painting, $735. It was decided that an additional appropriation of $3000 would be required for the building.

The regular weekly department payrolls were approved and ordered paid. Mr. Paul Murphy was present in support of his petition to be reimbursed for a suit of clothes alleged to have been damaged by chemicals at a fire on Young street. He was given a hearing but apparently the board was not in favor of doing anything for him.

The contract for printing the City Documents was brought up, as it was stated that the contractor is not complying with his agreement to have the work done in Newport. Remington Ward stated that the contract had not been awarded to him because he had intended to have the work done out of town, but he had been told that the Milne Printery is now having the matter set out of town. After a little discussion of the matter, it was decided to have a special hearing on Friday evening.

There was a hearing on the matter of the proposed extension of Washington street. Hon. William P. Sheffield appeared for the remonstrants against putting through the proposed boulevard at present. He said that the estimate of $17,000 for the cost would be less than the damage sustained by one estate, that of Mrs. Rice. He believed that the whole cost of the extension would exceed $50,000. He thought it would be best to hold the whole matter in abeyance for a time at any rate. Dr. H. R. Storer spoke, as a member of the commission to lay out the street, telling of the petitions that had been presented asking for it, and of the benefit that it would be for the city. Mr. Frederic Cunningham also considered the proposed extension a good thing but suggested that heavy teams be kept off it.

After the consideration of some minor matters the board adjourned to Friday evening.

The people of Wickford are rejoicing over the prospects of a new railroad station at last. The new one will be built at the junction of the Newport and Wickford Railroad with the Sea View trolley line, and will be used for both roads.

Gum Factory Progress.

Mayor Clarke and the committee to secure improvements for Newport have issued their circular letter in regard to the locating here of the new factory of the Common Sense Gum Company. The committee has been working very hard on this project ever since the visit to Boston, and the more they have investigated the affairs of the company, the more they have become convinced that the proposition is an excellent one for Newport. Since the company has let it be known that they are considering a change of location for their plant they have been invited by no less than thirty cities and towns to locate there, and many of these invitations have been accompanied by substantial financial propositions. Mayor Clarke was however the first one in the field and the company will not consider any other place until Newport has had an ample opportunity to show whether or not the plant is wanted here. General sentiment in Newport seems to be strongly in favor of securing the factory by all means and the chances of having a live industry in Newport look better now than ever before.

A fine architect's drawing of the proposed factory has been placed on exhibition in a window on Thames street and has attracted much attention, only favorable comment being heard.

The circular sent out by the committee is as follows:

Dear Sir:—

The Committee appointed to investigate the Common Sense Gum Company of Boston, have carefully inspected the plant, books, shipping, receipts and financial standing of this Company. They find that, in their judgment, the proposition to locate the Factory in Newport commands the endorsement of the Committee.

We therefore urge that all of the people of our city, who realize that Newport does not enjoy a continuous business life throughout the year, and who are desirous of a local place of employment for the young men and women graduating from our schools, lend all the aid that they possibly can to establish this manufacturing plant in our city.

We believe that exclusive of the aid to Newport which this Company would contribute by its weekly pay roll, that as an investment it will prove to be one of the best ever offered. The price of this stock—$7.50 per share (par value $10) is within the reach of all.

Your loyalty to Newport should prompt you to not only make an investment yourself but to interest all of your friends or acquaintances in this project. "Opportunity knocks but once at every man's door." This is an opportunity not only to profit yourself, but to promote the general prosperity of your city.

Any information desired will be gladly furnished by any of the Committee, or by letter upon request. Our representative is instructed to call upon all persons receiving this letter. Assist the work of this Committee by subscribing for your shares at once.

Other cities are making unusual efforts to secure this industry for themselves. Do not let some other city take this opportunity from Newport.

William P. Clarke, Mayor,
Chairman of the Committee.

Newport Social Index.

The Newport Social Index for 1908, which has just made its appearance, is the most complete and comprehensive directory of the summer colony of Newport and vicinity that has ever been issued. The book is a most attractive one, being printed on heavy coated paper and bound in handsome cloth. Alternate pages are left blank in the main portion of the book to permit of memoranda, etc. The directory of the summer colony contains the names of all the members of the families, with their summer and winter addresses, clubs and other data. There is also a list of names of cottages with their occupants. The directory of the army and navy officers stationed at Newport contains the names of officers with their families and their residences. There is also a list of the vessels of the New York Yacht Club and the personnel of the diplomatic corps. The volume is a valuable one and should have a large circulation.

Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York, died at his home at Cooperstown, N. Y., Tuesday evening, after an illness of some weeks' duration. Although from the first it was known that his illness was of a serious nature, yet at times his family were hopeful of his recovery as he showed signs of marked improvement several times during his illness. Bishop Potter was the seventh Bishop of the diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York and was the son of Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, bishop of Pennsylvania. He spent his summers at Newport for many years and had often preached in the pulpits of several of the Episcopal Churches here.

Mrs. Emily Carry returned on Tuesday from Jackson, N. H., where she recently went on an extended visit. An accident to Miss Katherine P. Wormeley, whose guest Mrs. Carry was, shortened her visit.

President Roosevelt Here.

Attended Naval Conference at the War College and Delivered an Address on the Need for a Strong Navy—Strictly Official Visit.

President Roosevelt has been in Newport and gone away, although few persons here outside of naval circles can say that they saw him. His visit here was characterized by a number of incidents, one of which was the sinking of a schooner by his private yacht, the Mayflower. The President expressed himself as highly pleased by the appearance of the naval brigade at the Training Station and commended the officers and men in the highest terms. His conference with the highest naval authorities of the United States on the methods of battleship construction was not a public affair, but it is safe to believe that the conferees went deeply into the matter and that if there are any defects in construction methods they have been revealed to the President.

Careful preparations for his reception at the War College and Training Station were made long in advance for the visit and the reservation was not open to the public on that day. Only those holding passes could enter and the passes were strictly limited to members of the press. There was a brisk demand for permits but the authorities had no hesitancy in declining to issue them except to properly authorized newspaper men.

The President's yacht Mayflower was expected to arrive here by eight o'clock but owing to the accident on the way when a schooner was run down and sunk by the Mayflower it was considerably later than that before the guns boomed out the Presidential salute. Things moved quickly after that, and in a short time the President was being received on the landing stage at the Training Station with all the honors due to the head of the nation. The battalion was drawn up to receive him and as soon as the reviewing party had assumed their positions the march and drill was held. At the conclusion of the review President Roosevelt spoke in highly complimentary terms of the work of officers and men, being especially happy in his remarks to the petty officers who have had immediate charge of the work of drilling and training the boys.

The President and party proceeded to the lecture room of the War College, where there were a few of the officers' wives to grace the occasion. Admiral Merrell presided at the session and stated that the President would address the conference. Mr. Roosevelt stepped to the platform and delivered a short address dealing with the necessity for a strong navy for the United States. He decried the attitude of those who believe in a navy for harbor defense only, saying that the defensive duties should be assumed by adequate fortifications, leaving the navy totally free to go away in search of the enemy. When it is necessary to hit, be prepared to hit hard, a thing that no nation can do that has a navy for defensive purposes only.

He spoke of the necessity of a strong navy to uphold the Monroe Doctrine which, until our new navy was well under way, was scantily regarded by foreign nations, but is to-day looked upon with considerable respect because of the large naval force that is prepared to uphold it. He told of the needs of the western part of the country and of our island possessions for naval protection, but said that even without the Philippine Islands we should still need a strong navy.

In conclusion he urged the American people to look after those at Washington on whom devolves the duty of keeping up the navy. He believed that the people of the United States saw the necessity for a consistent growth of the navy and they should see to it that they get it.

At the conclusion of his speech the meeting took a recess and in a short time there was a secret session of the battleship board which the President attended. This was interrupted for a short time for a formal luncheon at which a number of ladies were present, but the session was resumed immediately afterward. About three o'clock the conference came to a close and the President returned to Oyster Bay on the Mayflower.

Mrs. Grace St. John Brennan, of Keene, N. H., who has spent many summers in this city, sails for Liverpool from Boston on August 1st on the Republic of the White Star Line. She will spend some months abroad travelling and visiting relatives.

Captain and Mrs. David I. Scott and their grand-daughter, Miss Gladys Sisson, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rupp, at Williamsville, Erie Co., New York.

Mrs. Joseph Fogarty of Seekonk, Mass., is visiting her father, Judge James G. Topham, on Wesley street.

Wedding Bells.

Alger-Crowell.

Miss Bessie Wilbar Crowell, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Thurston, and Mr. Orin McIntosh Alger, of Washington, D. C., were married at the First Presbyterian Church Thursday evening, Rev. Richard Arnold Greene officiating. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The bride wore a dress of white crepe de chine over white taffeta and a long tulle veil. Her bouquet was of Bride roses. Miss Sarah Crowell, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor and wore a silk muslin gown over white taffeta. Her bouquet was of pink sweet peas. Miss Anna M. Alger, a sister of the groom, and Miss Elsie Logan, a cousin of the bride, were the bridesmaids. They wore dresses of flowered silk muslin and carried bouquets of pink sweet peas. Miss Gladys I. Weaver, a cousin of the bride, was the flower girl. Mr. Harry Frank performed the duties of best man and the ushers were Messrs. William Alger, Raymond Wetherell, and Herbert Staats of Newport and A. G. Grinnell of Washington.

A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Thurston on Tilley avenue, where the young couple received the congratulations of their many friends. A collation was served. The young couple left on the 9.05 train for Boston on their honeymoon. They will go to Washington to reside, the groom being in the government employ. The bride received many beautiful and costly gifts.

Killed on Battleship.

Seaman Joseph J. Henry of the battleship Mississippi was killed while at gun drill in Newport harbor on Thursday. He was acting as powder passer in the forward turret and in some way his clothing became entangled in the hoisting gear so that his neck was broken and he probably died instantly. He had no opportunity to make an outcry and as he was working alone the men who were handling the guns did not know of the accident until the machinery was clogged.

Captain Fremont, in command of the vessel, was immediately notified of the fatality and in turn reported to Admiral Merrell at the War College. Captain Fremont was directed to hold his inquiry on board the ship when it goes to sea.

The body was landed at the Elm street pier on Friday and the interment took place in the Braman cemetery with military honors. Henry was a native of Memphis, Tenn., and has relatives living in that city. He had been in the navy only since last October, having been transferred to the Mississippi from the Training Station very recently.

Last Sunday was one of the biggest days at the Beach ever known in Newport at this season of the year. There was an immense crowd of strangers in the city all day and the Beach was the objective point of most of them. There was a high sea running and it made a strong wash on the sand but did not prevent the large crowd from taking the fullest advantage of the opportunity to get into the water. Every form of amusement was in full blast and all did a large business.

The trial of Inspector Tobin, which occupied the attention of the District Court on Friday and Saturday of last week, came to a close Saturday afternoon when Judge Franklin found that the State had not proved its case, and released the defendant. Inspector Tobin, who had been under suspension from the department pending the outcome of the trial, was restored to duty.

Newport has been visited by two early morning electrical storms within two days, but in neither case was the center of the storm above the city. The violence of the thunder indicated considerable severity in other localities and reports from other parts of the State reveal much damage done by the storms that passed near here.

Ex-Governor Nahum J. Bachelder, of Concord, N. H., president of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Past National Ceres, Mrs. C. R. F. Ladd, and Past State Master George T. Ladd, of Sturbridge, Mass., are guests of Mr. Walter Sherman of Middletown.

Mrs. Overton G. Langley, who is on an extended visit to relatives in Brooklyn, spent the past week at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Langley.

Dr. Jeter is entertaining Rev. George Washington Lee, D. D., LL. D., of Washington, D. C., and his bride.

Mr. H. L. Doyle, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting Miss Emily M. Reynolds, at her home on Spring street.

Mrs. C. W. Wood, of Brooklyn, Mass., is visiting relatives in this city.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. A. G. Ferretti.

Mrs. Natalina E., wife of Mr. Antonio G. Ferretti, died at her residence on Thames street Wednesday morning, after an illness of about eight months. In the early spring she went to a sanitarium at East Bridgewater, Mass., but it was found that her illness was of such a serious nature that it would not yield to the treatment given her and she returned home about three months ago. Since that time everything possible was done for her, but she grew weaker every day. During these long months of her illness she bore her sufferings most patiently. Mrs. Ferretti was a young woman of a most lovable nature and had endeared herself to all with whom she had come in contact with during the eleven years she had made Newport her home. She was quiet and unassuming but charitable to a marked degree. She was happiest in life when doing some kindness for a fellow creature, and gave of her time and money whenever occasion presented itself.

Funeral services were held at her late residence on Thames street Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, there being a large gathering present, including the members of Minnesota Council, No. 8, D. of P., of which the deceased was a member, and many prominent business men of the city. Rev. Father Reddy, of St. Mary's Church, officiated. There was a wealth of floral offerings, testifying to the popularity of the deceased. The body was taken in a private car to Washington, D. C., where the interment will take place, funeral services being held at St. Matthew's Church tomorrow (Sunday.)

Memorial to Rev. Mr. Stone.

Next Sunday afternoon there will be placed on the wall of the Berkeley Memorial Parish House in Middletown a memorial to the late Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of this city, the tablet being the gift of friends. A large photograph of Mr. Stone, showing him seated in a large chair with an open book in his hand, forms the important part of the work. It has been handsomely framed in mission style to accord with the furnishings of the parish house and divided from it by a narrower bar of the same moulding is the illuminated verse from Whittier's "Eternal Goodness." As soon as convenient a dull metal plate will be put upon the lower portion of the frame bearing the following inscription:

"July 26, 1908. In Memoriam, 1869-1908. From 1894 to 1899 Minister of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, Middletown, R. I., as lay reader, deacon and priest."

The work has been executed in Battle Creek, Michigan, by Mrs. Jessie Jan-Delle Greene and Edward A. Cavinees.

A brief service of dedication will be conducted at the parish house in Middletown on Sunday afternoon by Rev. John B. Dimau.

The anniversary service of the Shiloh Baptist Church will be held in the Opera House on Sunday evening, July 26th, when the Rev. George Washington Lee, D. D. LL.D., of Washington, D. C., pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church, will be the preacher. A silver offering will be taken at the door to help pay off the church's debt. All are welcome to this service. There will be vocal and instrumental music. Monday evening the star concert for the benefit of this church will be held in the Opera House consisting of the best musical talent in this city. The tickets will be $1, 75 and 50 cents. A special launch will be run to and from Jamestown both evenings to accommodate all who desire to attend.

One of the small lonely beaches on the shore at the lower end of Newport was responsible for a drowning accident on Sunday. Miss Marie Dahlberg, a cook employed by Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, was the victim, but the evidence indicated that death was due to heart disease rather than to drowning. She had gone to the beach on her bicycle and went immediately into the water, not waiting for the woman friend who had started from the house with her and arrived at the beach a little later. She was just in time to draw the body of Miss Dahlberg to the beach. The physicians who were summoned pronounced death due to heart failure.

The State Board of Public Roads opened bids on Wednesday for construction of about 25 miles of new roads in different sections of the State. There were many bids received, among them being that of J. O. Peckham of Middletown who figured on a number of different contracts. For 7,920 feet in Middletown the lowest bidder was L. H. Callan at $7,527.60. For about 5280 feet in the town of Little Compton the lowest bidder was H. E. Cushing at $6,092. For about 2640 feet in New Shoreham the only bid was that of John C. Champlin at $2,990. For about 5,280 feet the only bid was that of Alton Read, by day work.

Middletown.

At the Court of Probate held on Monday last, Mary Ella Peckham was appointed Administratrix de bonis non with will annexed on the estate of Lydia P. Lewis and required to give bond in the sum of $500.00, with John B. Ward as surety. The first and final account of Sarah M. Ward, Administratrix, with the estate of Harriet N. Ward, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

In Town Council, Philip Caswell was continued as a Committee to purchase and apply dustoline and oil to the surface of stone road beds. Already 65 barrels of dustoline have been purchased and applied to parts of Second and First Beach Avenue, Green End and Paradise Avenues and a balance exceeding $130.00 is still available for further purchases. William S. Caswell, Surveyor of Road District Number 2, was directed to take up and relay the bridge in the West Main Road, opposite the entrance to Chase's Lane.

Charles H. Ward, Town Treasurer, presented his bond for the present municipal year, made in the sum of $30,000.00, with A. Herbert Ward, W. Clarence Peckham and Lyman H. Barker as sureties. The bond was read, approved and ordered on file. The petition of Stewart Ritchie and others for opening the way leading to the upland on Sachuest Neck and around the shores thereof was continued to the third Monday of August for further consideration.

The Town Clerk reported conferences with the proprietor of the land included in the neck, Mr. Barclay Hazard, and with his farmer and manager, Herbert J. Peckham. Neither would give any assurance that the way would be opened by any voluntary act on that part, the proprietor bluntly refusing to discuss the matter at all and by his bearing and attitude indicated a purpose and determination to keep the way closed indefinitely.

In February last Jacob H. Robinson was refused a license to keep a restaurant in the building erected by him last autumn on the corner of Wave and Aquidneck avenues. On Monday he renewed his application and for a second time was granted leave to withdraw. He was represented by Robert M. Franklin as counsel, who reviewed the objections previously offered by the teachers of St. Geo[illegible] School and others, and urged as a matter of justice to his client and as a proper and reasonable request of several citizens of the town that the license be granted. In further support of his petition, he presented the written endorsement of the project, signed by the following individuals: Melville Bull, Cornelius Sullivan, Richard M. Stewart, Otto Ehrhardt, Howard G. Peckham, J. Overton Peckham, Isaac T. Smith, James A. Taber, J. Willis Peckham and John T. Carr. Mr. Franklin also introduced Mr. Draper of the First Beach Land Company, who stated that his Company owned a good deal of land in the vicinity of Robinson's place of business, at the corner of Wave and Aquidneck avenue, and was altogether favorable to having the restaurant licensed and established, believing it would contribute to the advancement of his company's enterprise in selling house lots.

Farm Outlook.—The farmers have nearly concluded the hay harvest, being favored for the most part with clear weather, which is always an important factor in the undertaking. In some instances the drought of last summer injured the root of the grass and affected both the quality and quantity on some meadows, where in 1907 there was a good crop of Timothy, only the daisy and red sorrel were in evidence in 1908. However an average crop has been gathered and it includes much first class hay. Barley is being cut and stacked with some fields of oats. Many fields of oats are not fully ripe. The blight has fastened upon the potatoes, and the vines are fast decaying. Some considerable shipments have been made to Providence. The Boston merchants seem to obtain their potatoes from other localities. Years past, there were buyers at every railway station on the Old Colony Railroad. This year no potatoes are being taken at the Middletown station. The outlook for fruit is not assuring. Some pears are seen but few apples. There was considerable spraying of fruit trees in April and some in June. No doubt many insects were destroyed and the larvæ for another succession rendered incapable of propagation, but little reward will come this year in the shape of fruit.

The sum of forty-five dollars was realized as the result of the recent lawn party held by the ladies of the Epworth League at the Middletown town hall. The rain on that date prevented many from attending and caused general disappointment.

Mrs. Rostcom S. Peckham was removed to the Newport Hospital in the city ambulance early Wednesday morning in quite a serious condition, and was at once operated upon for appendicitis. She is not yet out of danger.

Miss Evelyn Walsh, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh was secretly married to Mr. Edward B. McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean of Washington, at Denver, Col., on Wednesday. The news of the marriage came as a surprise, as the young couple's engagement was only recently announced and it was expected that the wedding would take place this fall and would be a brilliant society affair.

Miss Mabel Cameron and Miss Claude Cameron, formerly of this city, but now of Roxbury, Mass., have been visiting relatives in this city the past week, accompanied by their mother.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman sailed for Europe the past week and will join Mrs. George H. Norman in Rome.

Mrs. Thomas E. Hunt is entertaining Miss Lillian Hunt of Lonsdale, at her home on John street.

THE PORT OF MISSING MEN

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON,

Author of "The House of a Thousand Candles"

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Chapter VI

TOWARD THE WESTERN STARS.

GENEVA is a good point from which to plan flight to any part of the world, for there at the top of Europe the whole continental railway system is easily within your grasp, and you may make your choice of sailing ports. It is, to be sure, rather out of your way to seek a ship at Liverpool unless you expect to gain some particular advantage in doing so. Mr. John Armitage hurried thither in the most breathless haste to catch the King Edward, whereas he might have taken the Touraine at Cherbourg and saved himself a hard scamper, but his satisfaction in finding himself aboard the King Edward was supreme. He was and is, it may be said, a man who salutes the passing days right amiably, no matter how somber their colors.

Shirley Claiborne and Captain Richard Claiborne, her brother, were on deck watching the shipping in the Mersey as the big steamer swung into the channel.

"I hope," observed Dick, "that we have shaken off all your transatlantic suitors. That little Chauvenet died easier than I had expected. He never turned up after we left Florence, but I'm not wholly sure that we shan't find him at the dock in New York. And that mysterious Armitage, who spent so much railway fare following us about and who almost bought you a watch in Geneva, really disappoints me. His persistence had actually compelled my admiration. For a glass blower he was fairly decent, though, [illegible] better than a lot of these little toy [illegible] with imitation titles."

[illegible] brother, I have a con- [illegible] said Shirley. "Please

"Oh, my [illegible] [illegible]ths or stamp

[con]fession to make, [illegible] but there don't indulge in great [illegible] a hole in this sturdy deck, [illegible] are flowers in my stateroom!"—

"Probably from the Liverpool con[sul]. He's been pestering father to help [him] get a transfer to a less gloomy [illegible] hole."

[illegible] [wi]ll intercede myself with [illegible]

"Then I sh[illegible] I get home. They [illegible] the president whe[illegible] [Lon]don—but—with are orchids—from Lo[illegible] [di]dn't that Mr. Armitage's card. W[illegible] excite you?"

"It makes me sick!" and Dick hu[ng] heavily on the rail and glared at a passing tug.

"They are beautiful orchids. I don't remember when orchids have happened to me before, Richard—in such quantities. Now, you really didn't disapprove of him so much, did you? This is probably goodby forever, but he wasn't so bad, and he may be an American, after all."

"A common adventurer! Such fellows are always turning up, like bad pennies or a one eyed dog. If I should see him again"—

"Yes, Richard, if you should meet again"—

"I'd ask him to be good enough to stop following us about, and if he persisted I should muss him up."

"Yes; I'm sure you would protect me from his importunities at any hazard," mocked Shirley, turning and leaning against the rail so that she looked along the deck beyond her brother's stalwart shoulders.

"Don't be silly," observed Dick, whose eyes were upon a trim yacht that was steaming slowly beneath them.

"I shan't, but please don't be violent! Do not murder the poor man, Dickie, dear"—and she took hold of his arm entreatingly—"for there he is—as tall and mysterious as ever—and me found guilty with a few of his orchids pinned to my jacket!"

"This is good fortune, indeed," said Armitage a moment later when they had shaken hands. "I finished my errand at Geneva unexpectedly, and here I am."

He smiled at the feebleness of his explanation and joined in their passing comment on the life of the harbor. He was not so dull but that he felt Dick Claiborne's resentment of his presence on board. He knew perfectly well that his acquaintance with the Claibornes was too slight to be severely strained, particularly where a fellow of Dick Claiborne's high spirit was concerned. He talked with them a few minutes longer, then took himself off, and they saw little of him the rest of the day.

Armitage did not share their distinction of a seat at the captain's table, and Dick found him late at night in the smoking saloon with pipe and book. Armitage nodded and asked him to sit down.

"You are a sailor as well as a soldier, captain. You are fortunate. I always sit up the first night to make sure the enemy doesn't lay hold of me in my sleep."

He tossed his book aside, had brandy and soda brought and offered Claiborne a cigar.

"This is not the most fortunate season for crossing. I am sure to fall tomorrow. My father and mother hate the sea particularly and have retired for three days. My sister is the only one of us who is perfectly immune."

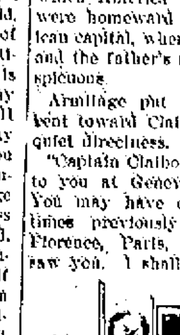
Dick Claiborne was a good deal amused at finding himself sitting beside Armitage—enjoying, indeed, his fellow traveler's hospitality, but Armitage, he was forced to admit, bore all the marks of a gentleman. He had, to be sure, followed Shirley about, but even the young man's manner in this was hardly a matter at which he could cavil. And there was something altogether likable in Armitage. His very [illegible] [illegible] to Claiborne. [illegible]

[illegible] not wasted on the young officer.

Armitage was thinking rapidly of something he had suddenly resolved to say to Captain Claiborne. He knew that the Claibornes were a family of distinction. The father was an American diplomat and lawyer of wide reputation. The family stood for the best of which America is capable, and they were homeward bound to the American capital, where their social position and the father's fame made them conspicuous.

Armitage put down his cigar and bent toward Claiborne, speaking with quiet directness.

"Captain Claiborne, I was introduced to you at Geneva by Mr. Singleton. You may have observed me several times previously at Venice, Rome, Florence, Paris, Berlin. I certainly saw you. I shall not deny that I intentionally followed you, nor"—John Armitage smiled, then grew grave again—"can I make any adequate apology for doing so."



"Nor can I make any adequate apology."

Claiborne looked at Armitage wonderingly. The man's attitude and tone were wholly serious and compelled respect. Claiborne nodded and threw away his cigar that he might give his whole attention to what Armitage might have to say.

"A man does not like to have his sister forming the acquaintance of persons who are not properly vouched for. Except for Singleton you know nothing of me, and Singleton knows very little of me indeed."

Claiborne nodded. He felt the color creeping into his cheeks consciously as Armitage touched upon this matter.

"I speak to you as I do because it is your right to know who and what I am, for I am not on the King Edward [by acc]ident, but by intention, and I am [going to Wa]shington because your sis[ter is] going to W[illegible] [illegible] himself. [Sis]ter lives there."

Claiborne smiled in [illegible]

"But, my dear sir, this is most extraordinary! I don't know that I care to hear any more. By listening I seem to be encouraging you to follow us. It's altogether too unusual. It's almost preposterous."

And Dick Claiborne frowned severely, but Armitage still met his eyes gravely. [illegible]

"It's only decent for a man to give his references when it's natural for them to be required. I was educated at Trinity college, Toronto. I spent a year at the Harvard law school. And I am not a beggar utterly. I own a ranch in Montana that actually pays and a thousand acres of the best wheat land in Nebraska. At the Bronx Loan and Trust company in New York I have securities to a considerable amount—I am perfectly willing that any one who is at all interested should inquire of the trust company officers as to my standing with them. If I were asked to state my occupation, I should have to say that I am a cattle herder—what you call a cowboy. I can make my living in the practice of the business almost anywhere from New Mexico north to the Canadian line. I flatter myself that I am pretty good at it," and John Armitage smiled and took a cigarette from a box on the table and lighted it.

Dick Claiborne was greatly interested in what Armitage had said, and he struggled between an inclination to encourage further confidence and a feeling that he should, for Shirley's sake, make it clear to this young stranger that it was of no consequence to any member of the Claiborne family who he was or what might be the extent of his lands or the unimpeachable character of his investments. But it was not so easy to turn aside a fellow who was so big of frame and apparently so sane and so steady of purpose as this Armitage. And there was, too, the further consideration that while Armitage was volunteering gratuitous information and assuming an interest in his affairs by the Claibornes that was wholly unjustified, there was also the other side of the matter: that his explanations proceeded from motives of delicacy that were praiseworthy. Dick was puzzled and piqued besides to find that his resources as a big protecting brother were so soon exhausted. What Armitage was asking was the right to seek his sister Shirley's hand in marriage, and the thing was absurd. Moreover, who was John Armitage?

The question startled Claiborne into a realization of the fact that Armitage had volunteered considerable information without at all answering this question. Dick Claiborne was a human being and curious.

"Pardon me," he asked, "but are you an Englishman?"

"I am not," answered Armitage. "I have been so long in America that I feel as much at home there as anywhere—but I am neither English nor American by birth. I am, on the other hand"—

He hesitated for the barest second, and Claiborne was sensible of an intensification of interest. Now at last there was to be a revelation that amounted to something.

"On the other hand," Armitage resumed, "I was born at Fontainebleau, where my parents lived for only a few months, but I do not consider that that fact makes me a Frenchman. My mother is dead. My father died—very recently. I have been in America enough to know that a foreigner is [illegible]

[illegible] have a title. My distinction is that I am a foreigner without one!" John Armitage laughed.

"It is, indeed, a real merit," declared Dick, who felt something was expected of him. In spite of himself he found much to like in John Armitage. He particularly despised sham and pretense, and he had been won by the evident sincerity of Armitage's wish to appear well in his eyes.

"And now," said Armitage, "I assure you that I am not in the habit of talking so much about myself—and if you will overlook this offense I promise not to bore you again."

"I have been interested," remarked Dick. "And," he added, "I cannot do less than thank you, Mr. Armitage."

Armitage began talking of the American army—its strength and weaknesses—with an intimate knowledge that greatly surprised and interested the young officer, and when they separated presently it was with a curious mixture of liking and mystification that Claiborne reviewed their talk.

The next day brought heavy weather, and only hardened seagoers were abroad. Armitage, breakfasting late, was not satisfied that he had acted wisely in speaking to Captain Claiborne; but he had, at any rate, eased in some degree his own conscience, and he had every intention of seeing all that he could of Shirley Claiborne during these days of their fellow voyaging.

Chapter VII

ON THE DARK DECK.

"I AM Columbus every time I cross," said Shirley. "What lies out there in the west is an undiscovered country."

"Then I shall have to take the part of the rebellious and doubting crew. There is no America, and we're sure to get into trouble if we don't turn back."

"You shall be clapped into irons and fed on bread and water and turned over to the Indians as soon as we reach land."

"Don't starve me! Let me hang from the yardarm at once or walk the plank. I choose the hour immediately after dinner for my obsequies!"

They were silent for a moment, continuing their tramp. Fair weather was peopling the decks. Dick Claiborne was engrossed with a vivacious California girl, and Shirley saw him only at meals, but he and Armitage held night sessions in the smoking room, with increased liking on both sides.

Armitage saw something of all the Claibornes every day in the pleasant intimacy of ship life, and Hilton Claiborne found the young man an interesting talker. Judge Claiborne is, as [every]one knows, the best posted [illegible] his time in diplomatic [illegible] they were together [illegible] that were Armitage suggested [illegible] well calculated to awaken the old lawyer's interest.

Shirley and Armitage talked—as people will on shipboard—of everything under the sun. Shirley's enthusiasms were in themselves interesting, but she was informed in the world's larger affairs, as became the daughter of a man who was an authority in such matters, and found it pleasant to discuss them with Armitage. He felt the poetic quality in her. It was that which had first appealed to him, but he did not know that something of the same sort in himself touched her. It was enough for those days that he was courteous and amusing and gained a trifle in her eyes from the fact that he had no tangible background.

Then came the evening of the fifth day. They were taking a turn after dinner on the lighted deck. The spring stars hung faint and far through thin clouds, and the wind was keen from the sea. A few passengers were out. The deck stewards went about gathering up rugs and chairs for the night.

"Time oughtn't to be reckoned at all at sea, so that people who feel themselves getting old might sail forth into the deep and defy the old man with the hourglass."

"I like the idea. Such people could become fishers—permanently and grow very wise from so much brain food."

"They wouldn't eat, Mr. Armitage. Brain food forsooth! You talk like a breakfast food advertisement. My idea—mine, please note—is for such fortunate people to sail in pretty little boats with orange tinted sails and pick up lost dreams. I got a hint of that in a pretty poem once—

"Time seemed to pause a little space.
I heard a dream go by."

"But out here in midocean a little boat with lateen sails wouldn't have much show. And dreams passing over—the idea is pretty and is creditable to your imagination. But I thought your fancy was more militant. Now, for example, you like battle pictures," he said. "That was a wonderful collection of military and battle pictures shown in Paris last winter."

She half withdrew her hand from his arm and turned away. The sea winds did not wholly account for the sudden color in her cheeks. She had seen Armitage in Paris—in cafes, at the opera, but not at the great exhibition of the world famous battle pictures, yet undoubtedly he had seen her, and she remembered with instant consciousness the hours of absorption she had spent before those canvases.

"I was in Paris during the exhibition," he said quietly. "Ormsby, the American painter—the man who did the 'High Tide at Gettysburg'—is an acquaintance of mine."

"Oh!"

It was Ormsby's painting that had particularly captivated Shirley. She had returned to it day after day, and the thought that Armitage had taken advantage of her deep interest in Pickett's charging gray line was annoying, and she abruptly changed the subject.

Shirley had speculated much as to the meaning of Armitage's remark at the carriage door in Geneva—that he expected the slayer of the old Austrian prime minister to pass that way. Armitage had not referred to the crime in any way in his talks with her on the [illegible]

had been pitched usually in a light and frivolous key, or, if one were disposed to be serious, the other responded in a note of levity.

They watched the lights of an eastbound steamer that was passing near. The exchange of rocket signals—that pretty and graceful parley between ships that pass in the night—interested them for a moment. Then the deck lights went out so suddenly it seemed that a dark curtain had descended and shut them in with the sea.

"Accident to the dynamo—we shall have the lights on in a moment!" shouted the deck officer, who stood near, talking to a passenger.

"Shall we go in?" asked Armitage.

"Yes; it is getting cold," replied Shirley.

For a moment they were quite alone on the dark deck, though they heard voices near at hand.

They were groping their way toward the main saloon, where they had left Mr. and Mrs. Claiborne, when Shirley was aware of some one lurking near. A figure seemed to be crouching close by, and she felt its furtive movements and knew that it had passed, but remained a few feet away. Her hand on Armitage's arm tightened.

"What is that? There is some one following us," she said.

At the same moment Armitage, too, became aware of the presence of a stooping figure behind him. He stopped abruptly and faced about.

"Stand quite still, Miss Claiborne."

He peered about, and instantly, as though waiting for his voice, a tall figure rose not a yard from him and a long arm shot high above his head and descended swiftly. They were close to the rail, and a roll of the ship sent Armitage off his feet and away from his assailant. Shirley at the same moment threw out her hands, defensively or for support, and clutched the arm and shoulder of the man who had assailed Armitage. He had driven a knife at John Armitage and was poising himself for another attempt when Shirley seized his arm. As he drew back a fold of his cloak still lay in Shirley's grasp, and she gave a sharp little cry as the figure, with a quick jerk, released the cloak and slipped away into the shadows. A moment later the lights were restored, and she saw Armitage regarding ruefully a long slit in the left arm of his ulster.

"Are you hurt? What has happened?" she demanded.

"It must have been a sea serpent," he replied, laughing.

The deck officer regarded them curiously as they blinked in the glare of



A long arm shot high above his head and descended swiftly.

light and asked whether anything was wrong. Armitage turned the matter off.

"I guess it was a sea serpent," he said. "It bit a hole in my ulster, for which I am not grateful." Then in a lower tone to Shirley: "That was certainly a strange proceeding. I am sorry you were startled, and I am under greatest obligations to you, Miss Claiborne. Why, you actually pulled the fellow away!"

"Oh, no," she returned lightly, but still breathing hard; "it was the instinct of self preservation. I was unsteady on my feet for a moment and sought something to take hold of. That pirate was the nearest thing, and I caught hold of his cloak. I'm sure it was a cloak, and that makes me sure he was a human villain of some sort. He didn't feel in the least like a sea serpent. But some one tried to injure you—it is no jesting matter"—

"Some lunatic escaped from the steerage probably. I shall report it to the officers."

"Yes; it should be reported," said Shirley.

"It was very strange. Why, the deck of the King Edward is the safest place in the world, but it's something to have had hold of a sea serpent or a pirate! I hope you will forgive me for bringing you into such an encounter, but if you hadn't caught his cloak"—

Armitage was uncomfortable and anxious to allay her fears. The incident was by no means trivial, as he knew. Passengers on the great transatlantic steamers are safeguarded by every possible means, and the fact that he had been attacked in the few minutes that the deck lights had been out of order pointed to an espionage that was both close and daring. He was greatly surprised and more shaken than he wished Shirley to believe. The thing was disquieting enough, and it could not but impress her strangely that he, of all the persons on board, should have been the object of so unusual an assault. He was in the disagreeable plight of having subjected her to danger, and as they entered the brilliant saloon he freed himself of the ulster with its telltale gash and sought to minimize her impression of the incident.

Shirley did not refer to the matter again, but resolved to keep her own counsel. She felt that any one who would accept the one chance in a thousand of striking down an enemy on a steamer deck must be animated by very bitter hatred. She knew that to speak of the affair to her father or brother would be to alarm them and prejudice them against John Armitage, about whom her brother at least had entertained doubts. And it is not reassuring as to a man of whom little or nothing is known that he is menaced by secret enemies.



He scrutinized every name on the passenger list.

The attack had found Armitage unprepared and off guard, but with swift reaction his wits were at work. He at once sought the purser and scrutinized every name on the passenger list. It was unlikely that a steerage passenger could reach the saloon deck unobserved. A second cabin passenger might do so, however, and he sought among the names in the second cabin list for a clew. He did not believe that Chauvenet or Durand had boarded the King Edward. He himself had made the boat only by a quick dash, and he had left those two gentlemen at Geneva with much to consider.

It was, however, quite within the probabilities that they would send some one to watch him, for the two men whom he had overheard in the dark house on the Boulevard Froissart were active and resourceful rascals, he had no doubt. Whether they would be able to make anything of the cigarette case he had stupidly left behind he could not conjecture, but the importance of recovering the packet he had cut from Chauvenet's coat was not a trifle that rogues of their caliber would ignore. There was, the purser said, a sick man in the second cabin, who had kept close to his berth. The steward believed the man to be a continental of some sort, who spoke bad German. He had taken the boat at Liverpool, paid for his passage in gold, and, complaining of illness, retired, evidently for the voyage. His name was Peter Ludovic, and the steward described him in detail.

"Big fellow, bullet head, bristling mustache, small eyes"—

"That will do," said Armitage, grinning at the ease with which he identified the man.

"You understand that it is wholly irregular for us to let such a matter pass without acting," said the purser.

"It would serve no purpose and might do harm. I will take the responsibility."

And John Armitage made a memorandum in his notebook:

"Zmai ——; travels as Peter Ludovic."

Armitage carried the envelope which he had cut from Chauvenet's coat pinned into an inner pocket of his waistcoat, and since boarding the King Edward he had examined it twice daily to see that it was intact. The three red wax seals were in blank, replacing those of like size that had originally been affixed to the envelope, and at once after the attack on the dark deck he opened the packet and examined the papers, some half dozen sheets of thin linen written in a clerk's clear hand in black ink. There had been no mistake in the matter. The packet which Chauvenet had purloined from the old prime minister at Vienna had come again into Armitage's hands. He was daily tempted to destroy it and cast it in bits to the sea winds, but he was deterred by the remembrance of his last interview with the old prime minister.

"Do something for Austria—something for the empire." These phrases repeated themselves over and over again in his mind until they rose and fell with the cadence of the high, wavering voice of the cardinal archbishop of Vienna as he chanted the mass of requiem for Count Ferdinand von Stroebel.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A CLERK'S BLUNDER.

Its Effect Upon the Fortunes of Our Revolutionary War.

The element of chance as exemplified in the blunder of a copyist had an important bearing on the result of our war for independence. As is well known, the crisis of the military between Great Britain and the revolting colonies was reached when General Burgoyne's campaign was planned in London. The object was to strike a tremendous blow at the center of the Revolution. The British forces were to take possession of the Mohawk and Hudson valleys by a concentric march from Lake Champlain, Oswego and New York on converging lines toward Albany. The ascent of the Hudson by Sir William Howe's army was essential to the success of a scheme by which New England was to be cut off as by a wedge from the southern colonies.

Orders were sent out from London for the advance of Burgoyne's and St. Leger's forces from Canada. At first Sir William Howe was merely informed of the plan and was armed with discretionary powers, but finally a dispatch was drafted positively ordering him to co-operate in the movement from New York.

A British clerk made a hasty and very careless copy of the dispatch, which the minister, Lord George Germaine, found great difficulty in reading. He angrily reprimanded the culprit and ordered a fresh copy to be made without flaw or erasure. Being pressed for time and anxious for a holiday, Lord George posted off to the country without waiting for the fresh copy.

The military order was laboriously copied in the clerk's best hand, but when it was finished the minister was not there to sign it. It was pigeonholed and overlooked when he returned and was not sent to America until long afterward. Howe, being left with full discretion, allowed himself to be drawn into military operations against Washington's army near Philadelphia. Burgoyne's army was entrapped, cut off from retreat and forced to surrender at Saratoga.

Thus the fortunes of the Revolutionary war turned upon the carelessness of a [illegible]

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect June 15, 1908.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 5.28, 6.50, 8.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. Return leave Boston 6.35, 8.50, 10.40 a. m., 12.50, 2.40, 3.55, 4.50, 6.00, 6.50 p. m. Sundays—Leave Newport 7.02, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.50 a. m., 12.00, 4.27, 5.40, 6.00 p. m.

Middletown and Portsmouth—5.58, 6.50, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m.

Tiverton—5.58, 6.50, 8.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 5.58, 8.10, 9.05 p. m.

Middleboro—11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Hyannis—8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Provincetown—6.58, a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Plymouth—5.58, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

New Bedford—5.58, 6.50, 8.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 5.00, p. m.

Providence (via Fall River)—5.58, 6.50, 8.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m.

Boat from Fall River, commencing June

W. G. BIERD, Gen'l Sup't.
A. B. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

(Newport & Fall River Division.)

TIME TABLE.

Leave Newport for Fall River at 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30 a. m., then every 15 minutes to 6.30 p. m., then half hourly to 10.30 with last car leaving at 11.15 p. m.

Leave Fall River for Newport at 6.30 a. m., then every half hour to 9.00, thence every 15 minutes to 7.00 p. m., then half hourly to 11.30 p. m.

Leave Fall River for Island Park only every 15 minutes from 7 p. m. to 11.00 p. m.

On Sundays first car will leave Newport at 7.00 a. m. and Fall River at 6.50 a. m., otherwise running as on week days.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Change of time June 20, 1907.

Leave Mile Corner for Morton Park—6.00 6.15, 6.30 a. m., and 10.30, 10.45 and 11.00 p. m. Sundays 6.30 a. m. Then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park for Mile Corner—6.22 and 6.37 a. m. and 10.52, 11.07, and 11.22 p. m. Sundays 10.52, 11.07 and 11.22 p. m.

Leave One Mile Corner for Beach—6.30 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 10.15 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach—6.45 a. m. and every 15 minutes until and including 10.30 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Beach for One Mile Corner at 7.00 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 10.45 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin street for One Mile Corner—6.30, 6.45 and 7.15 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.00 p. m. Sundays 7.15 a. m., and then same as week days.

Leave Franklin street for Morton Park—6.15 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.15 p. m. Sundays 6.45 a. m. and then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park for Franklin street—6.22 a. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.22 p. m. Sundays 6.52 a. m. and then same as week days.

Subject to change without notice.

GEORGE F. SEIBEL, General Superintendent.

C. L. BISBEE, Division Superintendent.

There is a large curtailment at Fall River this week on account of the light call for goods. A number of the large corporations have shut down and if present conditions continue, the number of mills stopped will be large. It is probable that during the coming six weeks every mill in the city will be stopped for a longer or shorter period.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

How Long Do Dreams Last?

How long do dreams last? A German savant is investigating the matter. But there is scarcely a dolt who could not give him points and has not dreamed centuries in seconds. The dream, it may be stated, comes in the few seconds before the awakening and has no relation to time or space. This is clear enough to the man who has ever been placed under an anaesthetic for a short while and found time and space eliminated.

As an experiment this writer was placed under a whiff of chloroform by a doctor. Absolute unconsciousness supervened, then a return of consciousness, the questions of the universe, up through layers of consciousness, with always the feeling, "Now I have solved it," and the "No" and the "Yes" alternating through centuries of thought, and then the quizzical face of the doctor, remembered after a million years. "How long have you been under?" The experimenter struggled up and saw the doctor with his watch in hand. "Ten seconds," the doctor said, and the dreamer had been outside time for a time that has no measure.—London Chronicle.

A Great Artist Enraged.

Alma-Tadema has told a story of the fate of two unsuccessful pictures of his student days. One of them was returned unsold by the committee of the Brussels exhibition in 1859. The subject was a house on fire, with people rescuing the victims. The artist's fellow students were asked into Alma-Tadema's studio and were invited to jump through the canvas, the owner of it leading the way by leaping head first through the oily flames.

The other unsuccessful effort was a large sized square picture that came back again and again to its creator's easel until at last it was cut out of its frame and given to an old woman to use as a table cover.

The picture was praised by at least one person who appreciated its excellence, so Alma-Tadema used to declare, for the old woman was wont to remark that it was much better than those common oilcloth things that always let the water through, as the picture of Alma-Tadema's making was a good thick one, with plenty of paint on it.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Supposed Life on Mars.

Not only do the observations we have scanned lead us to the conclusion that Mars at this moment is inhabited, but they land us at the further one that these denizens are of an order whose acquaintance was worth the making. Whether we ever shall come to converse with them in any more instant way is a question upon which science at present has no data to decide. More important to us is the fact that they exist, made all the more interesting by their precedence of us in the path of evolution. Their presence certainly ousts us from any unique or self centered position in the solar system, but so with the world did the Copernican system the Ptolemaic, and the world survived this deposing change. So may man. To all who have a cosmoplanetary breadth of view it cannot but be pregnant to contemplate extra mundane life and to realize that we have warrant for believing that such life now inhabits the planet Mars.—Professor Lowell in Century.

A Big Snowfall.

The heaviest fall of snow that ever took place in England occurred in 1615. The snow commenced falling on the 16th of January, 1615, and continued every day until the 12th of March following. It covered the earth to such a depth that passengers, both horse and foot, passed over gates, hedges and walls, which had been obliterated by the white sheet. On the 12th of March it began to decrease and so by little and little consumed and wasted away till the 28th of May.

A heavy fall occurred in Scotland in 1620, the snow falling thirteen days and nights with little or no intermission.

One of the heaviest falls on a single day occurred on the 21st of February, 1762, the snow in some places being from ten to twelve feet deep.

He Kept Count.

A famous animal trainer was talking to a reporter in New York. He said:

"The secret of animal training is gentleness. Nothing sudden or brusque must be done. An unexpected caress may anger an animal more than a kick in the ribs. Sudden, brusque, unexpected things never go, no matter how well they are meant. Once I was showing in Scotland. We trainers supped one night with a Scotch admirer. The old man was the soul of hospitality, but I admit I was rather startled when he leaned toward me and said:

"'Stick in, man Conklin, stick in. Yer frien' Coot's twa muffins abeid o' ye.'"

Translated.

"Habiliments For Infants" is a sign in a clothing store in Boston. A western visitor, seeing it, stopped in amazement.

"What does that mean?" he asked his better acquainted fellow westerner.

"That?" said the other. "Oh, that is Boston dialect for kids' duds."—Housewife.

No Cause to Be Discouraged.

Mr. Youngpop—My little girl is nearly two years old and hasn't learned to talk yet. Mr. Henpeckke—Don't let that worry you. My wife says she didn't begin to talk until she was nearly three, and now—

—Philadelphia Record.

Impostor and Malefactor.

Carlyle used to tell of an old Scotchwoman who, speaking to her family, said: "There's twa sons, baith doin' weel in Glasgie. T'ane's an impostor, and t'ither's a malefactor." It was found that she meant "upholsterer" and "manufacturer."

Good Intentions.

"The question is as to the intent of the law."

"That's easy. The intent of the law is to make business for the lawyers."—Syracuse Herald.

Foraker, the Fighter

Character Study of Ohio's Free-for-all Statesman Who Is a Candidate For the Presidency—Witty, Magnetic, Full of Vim and Courage—One of the Quickest Men at Repartee In Public Life.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

"FIRE ALARM" FORAKER they called him in the old days. To paraphrase "The Heathen Chinee"—

> Fire Alarm was his name,
> And I will not deny
> In regard to that same
> What that name might imply,
> For he always was mixed in a scrimmage
> And would fight at the bat of an eye.

Foraker learned to fight first and to talk and walk afterward. He has been practicing with a rhetorical punching bag ever since. He is the free-for-all statesman. Nothing so delights his soul as, figuratively, to black an eye or break a head. His weapon is not the big stick or the "spear that knows no brother," but a pair of bare knuckles or a Roman short sword. Inasmuch as the laws of a soft and conventional civilization bar the literal use of such amiable implements, the Ohio senator substitutes red fire and a brass band, supplemented by rhetorical skyrockets and adjectives that go off like firecrackers. His first campaign for governor of Ohio had the alliterative shibboleth of "vim, vigor and victory." The Democrats cut off the last word and used it in their celebration the day after election. Two years later Foraker took it back again in a fight with the same man for the same office.

That was about the most spectacular campaign in Ohio politics. Governor Hoadly was the Democratic candidate for re-election, and Foraker challenged him to a joint debate. Hoadly was a strong lawyer and a brilliant speaker, but was noted for making mistakes in his statements, one of which cost him dear.

He said that the Republican party had degenerated and to prove it mentioned a number of Republican leaders who had died Democrats. Among these he named Salmon P. Chase and Horace Greeley and inadvertently included Abraham Lincoln.

"Another Hoadly mistake!" thundered Foraker when it came his turn to speak. Then, advancing to the front of the platform, he said:

"Governor Hoadly has given to me surprising information. He has told me that Lincoln died a Democrat. I want to tell you that the mistake he made was that Lincoln died by the hand of a Democrat."

From that moment the crowd belonged to Foraker, and it is said the incident so caught the popular ear that it elected him governor.



SENATOR AND MRS. JOSEPH B. FORAKER.

A Snappy Response.

It was during his gubernatorial term that Foraker made himself the idol of a section of his party by his response to President Cleveland's order for returning the Confederate battleflags. This response fairly snapped:

"No rebel flags shall be surrendered while I am governor."

At the time of the Republican national convention of 1888 the young Ohio leader was at the very heyday of his earliest fame. It is an open secret that he was offered the nomination for president by the responsible leaders of that gathering, but declined because of his loyalty to John Sherman. He refused to follow the Garfield towpath to the presidency.

The next year, however, "came a frost, a killing frost."

Foraker was a candidate for a third term as governor and was defeated. This took him out of politics for many years. Before he made his re-entry the star of William McKinley was in the ascendant.

The leadership of the president making state was not wrested from Foraker without a battle, however, in which he won at least part of the victory. As his part of the spoils he got the senatorship for himself and the governorship for one of his partisans. Moreover, he was given the post of honor of presenting McKinley's name to the national convention. The manner of bringing Mark Hanna to terms is still told with relish by the Forakerites of Ohio.

His Victory Over Hanna.

The state convention was held at Zanesville, and the McKinley cohorts, with the redoubtable Hanna at their head, were on the ground awaiting anxiously Foraker's next move. For two years the "Fire Alarm" had made Hanna jump sideways with nervous apprehension, and now that the final battle was about to open the tension was extreme. On the evening of the day before the convention a telegram was received from Cincinnati that Foraker was not coming at all, and a mighty sigh of relief went through the McKinley camp. When the Cincinnati train pulled in, however, the first man off was Foraker, with the delegates swarming after him. With a brass band in front and Foraker in the lead, they marched up the street, with thousands of Forakerites lining the sidewalks and cheering their chief as though he were the scheduled candidate instead of the man from Canton. The procession gave Mark Hanna a chill. He immediately sued for peace and gave Foraker practically everything except the presidency.

The steaming in of that fateful locomotive recalls a campaign song in Foraker's ill starred fight against Governor Jim Campbell in 1889. Like most political poetry, this election lyric was not remarkable for its literary quality, but it did bring a yell, and that was more than an ode from Shelley would have done with a crowd of party shouters. The campaign ditty ran thus:

> See the Campbell-back
> Out upon the track
> With its heavy load of fraud and tin.
> But it's very slow riding
> And will have to take the siding
> When the Foraker train pulls in.

For a little while it looked as if the Hanna-McKinley train would have to take the siding when the Foraker train pulled into Zanesville.

Another pyrotechnic event in the Ohio senator's career also involved a struggle with Hanna. Again the masterful campaign manager got the worst of it. Strange as it may seem, that play was in the interests of President Roosevelt, whom Foraker is now so bitterly fighting. It was charged shortly after Roosevelt took office that Hanna himself was a candidate in 1904. Foraker decided to smoke him out and used the president to do it with. Starting a Roosevelt boom, he demanded that the Ohio state convention indorse Roosevelt. Hanna began quietly to endeavor to sidetrack this, and ... Foraker kept the matter so hot that ... Roosevelt was compelled to take ... Roosevelt ... the game, issuing his f... a hand in ... ment that he should r... famous statement ... regard any man who opposed the reso... ution as his enemy. The move for... ced Hanna to drop the fight and ma... e Roosevelt the candidate in 1904. ... He probably would have been th... a candidate anyway, since Senator H... nna died before the convention met, ... but at the time Foraker started the ... fight the issue was far from being ... decided. He was thus the first and m... ost efficient Roosevelt boomer.

One striking episode in the career of the Buckeye senator occurred during the civil war. Foraker, who had enlisted in the army at the age of sixteen, had been promoted to the grade of first lieutenant and brevet captain. He was serving on the staff of General Slocum when it became necessary for some one to carry a message to General Sherman several miles distant. The young Buckeye captain was chosen for the task and made so difficult and thrilling a ride that Sherman in later years referred to it in a most complimentary way and said it ought to make Foraker president. But will it?

Fight of His Life.

Joseph Benson Foraker was born on an Ohio farm in 1846. In 1862 he was acting as a clerk in a country office when he ran away to go to the front. He was brought back, but was afterward allowed to enlist, serving with distinction till the end of the war. He graduated from Cornell university in 1869 and the same year was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice in Cincinnati. He decided to keep out of politics, except in speaking campaigns, declining a nomination to the legislature. In 1879, however, he consented to run for judge of the superior court, considering this as in the line of his profession. After three years' service on the bench he resigned because of ill health. In 1883 he was nominated for governor of Ohio, but defeated. Two years later he ran again and was elected and was re-elected in 1887. When he ran for a fourth term in 1889, however, he was defeated. In 1897 he entered the United States senate and succeeded himself in 1903. His term expires next year, when the Taft supporters say that he must be eliminated. On that proposition Foraker is now making the fight of his life.

The enemies of the Ohio senator, and they are numerous and earnest, say that there have been two Forakers. One was the young, dashing, public spirited captain, judge and governor who captivated the young Republicans of the country back in the eighties. Then came the transformation. Embittered by his defeat in 1889 and heavily in debt, Foraker deliberately sold himself to the corporations; so say his foes. He did this for the double purpose of raising money to pay his debts and of gaining support to keep himself in politics. When Foraker was fighting Hanna and McKinley in Ohio, the Chicago Times-Herald began a series of first page scare head double leaded articles showing him up to the country as a lobbyist. It was the same charge made against Grover Cleveland after he was defeated for re-election in 1888. The iron entered his soul, said his critics. He concluded the people were ingrates and as a consequence made an alliance with the special privileges both for the purpose of helping his private fortunes and of giving him a further lease of political life. The answer by the friends of both men is that they only resumed the practice of their profession, that of the law, and if they were retained by the corporations it was in the capacity of attorneys. It is hard sometimes to tell where the role of attorney leaves off and that of lobbyist begins.

In the case of Senator Foraker, at least, one thing is certain. He is no longer in debt. He may not be a millionaire, but he has one of the finest homes in Washington, another comfortable residence on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and plenty of the good things of this world.

Mrs. Foraker was a schoolmate of her husband and is a woman of strong personality.

There are few more familiar figures than Joseph B. Foraker in state and national conventions. In his congressional biography, which is otherwise quite modest, he recounts that he "was chairman of the Republican state conventions of Ohio for 1886, 1890, 1896 and 1900 and a delegate at large from Ohio to the national Republican conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900 and 1904; was chairman of the Ohio delegations of 1884 and 1888 and presented to both of these conventions the name of Hon. John Sherman for nomination for the presidency; in the conventions of 1892 and 1896 served as chairman of the committee of resolutions and as such reported the platform each time to the convention; presented the name of William McKinley to the conventions of 1896 and 1900 for nomination to the presidency." There! If anybody can beat that for a convention record he is entitled to rip up the president or the heir apparent if he feels like it.

No Question of His Courage.

On the stump the Ohio senator has few equals. Witty, magnetic, full of vim and of fine personal appearance, he has earned the title of "Foraker the Magnificent." In the senate he has never had access to the political plum tree, yet without this necessary aid to the small statesman he has held his devoted followers and has made himself a worldwide fame second ... that of no member of the United S... senate. Of his courage there ... no question. While most of ... sen... ators are known to be in ... the ... sition to the president, F... ... secret opponents, ... only one, at least on th... ... speaker is the ... of the chamber, who ... majority side ... him in the open. ... has dared to fight ... on two legislative ... This contest began ... executive prop... propositions and one ... joint statehe... ... ation, the rate bill, the Arizona an... ... od of New Mexico and ... soldiers ... the dismissal of the negro ... The fig... ... the Brownsville incident, ... laug... ... has now extended to an on... ... tra... ... on Secretary Taft, the administration candidate for the presidency.

Foraker tells a good story and is one of the quickest men at repartee in public life. In a clash with Tillman one day he accused the South Carolinian of being disloyal.

"Yes," said Tillman, striking the air with clinched fist, "I am an old rebel, and I've never been reconstructed. We old rebels fought for the Confederate States of America—and honor, honor, honor, sir! And you Yankees fought for $13 a month!"

"Yes," said Foraker sadly, while silence filled the senate. "I guess we both fought for what we needed most."

Fixing His Status.

A waiter spilled some soup on the clothing of a portly, choleric old gentleman dining with his wife in an uptown lobster palace the other night, whereupon the old gentleman jumped to his feet and, calling the manager, burst into a tirade which ended with the somewhat anticlimatic charge that the waiter was "no gentleman."

"This man is not supposed to be a gentleman," said the manager coldly. "He is merely a waiter."—New York Press.

Tommy Spoke.

Minister—If any one present can show cause why this couple should not become man and wife, let him speak now or forever hold his peace. Tommy—I kin, mister. He thinks aunty's only twenty-five, and she's forty.

Economy may be the road to wealth, but nine-tenths of those who are compelled to travel it never reach the goal.—Chicago News.

No Heredity About It.

Gerald—My father was an old salt. Geraldine—That's funny. You are a young fresh.

A covetous man makes no friends.—Cingalese Proverb.

An innocent heart suspects no guile.—Portuguese Proverb.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell the Novels of PAUL DE KOCK. The *Outlook* says "he is one of the most amusing writers of the century," and Bulwer wrote of him, "... more racy and powerful than any ... other writer I am aware of." Pamphlet sent on request. GEORGE ... BARRIE & SONS, 1313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

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To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

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DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

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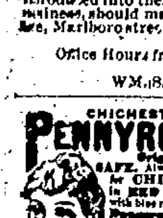
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From June 15, 1903.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 1040

Saturday, July 25, 1908.

One of the Tammany callers on Mr. Bryan said: "If we don't carry New York for you this time I'll never shake hands with you again." If this falls as a jolly it will serve as a touching valedictory.

James M. Scott of Providence, one of the receivers of the Union Trust Company, has sailed for the North Cape. His first stopping place is to be Denmark. That little twenty-five thousand dollars that he received for some three months' work will cheer him on his way.

There has been a net decrease in alien population of this country within the last year of more than 775,000. In the last six months 377,664 laborers left this country for Europe, and only 106,588 arrived from foreign countries. During the first six months of 1907 immigration reached 789,748.

Nebraska Democrats are badly scared over the rapidity with which the anti-Bryan movement is spreading among employees of western railroads. Already 15,000 railroaders in Nebraska alone are members of the organization which has just been formed, and the movement has now spread to other states.

We publish to-day on another page of this paper the first part of the chronological history of the Republican party from Lincoln to Taft. It is a document worth cutting out and putting in the scrap-book for future reference. The history of this party for the past fifty years has been the history of the country, and that history has been a glorious one.

Practical admission that 2-cent fare has failed and that the company organized by Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, to make good his pledge of lower car fare, may soon revert to 3-cent fare was made a few days ago by A. F. Dupont, president of the Municipal Traction Co. The report for June, showing receipts of $460,210, a deficit estimated at $25,000, together with a decision of the directors to make good July 28 Mayor Johnson's pledge that transfers should be free and a deficit of $23,918 for May, led to the admission.

Some of those Western Republicans that twelve years ago abandoned their party and took up with Bryan on the free silver question are now like lost sheep without a leader. Bryan has abandoned the silver issue and taken up some other of his many issues and so his silver Republican friends have lost faith in him. Senator Stewart of Nevada, is one of that number. He says that he cannot vote for him this year. He does not say though that he will return to the Republican fold. That will probably come later.

It is said that the prohibition party nationally are going to make a mighty effort to get votes for their ticket for President this fall. As ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the prohibition votes come from Republicans, Bryan and his friends can look on their efforts with much complacency. In 1884 Cleveland was elected by prohibition votes as that party drew off enough from the Republican nominee to give the popular vote to his Democratic opponent. Bryan's only hope of success is that the prohibition vote may accomplish the same result this year. With the election of Bryan and the success of the Democratic ticket, would the cause of temperance be in any way advanced? We think not.

This war scare talk that crops out every once in a while, and sometimes oftener, is the veriest bosh. There never has been a moment when there was any real danger of Japan going to war with the United States. Some of her hot heads may have put on a little bluster and talked loud at the treatment of some of her subjects by the people of California, but that is all there is or was to it. Of course, those who are interested in a largely increased navy in this country like to use such a scare for all that it is worth, and there is no doubt but that the President, furthering his scheme for four new battleships a year, is willing that such an imagined danger should be fanned judiciously among the people of the country. It is just as well, however, to bring a little common sense to bear on such a subject. While we approve of a large navy, and do not object to even four new battleships a year, there is no need of putting forth any false issues for the sake of getting them. Neither is there anything to be gained by constantly shouting war. Everybody knows who gives the subject a moment's consideration that Japan emerged from the war with Russia on the verge of bankruptcy. She could not finance another war herself and no nation in her present crippled financial condition would lend her money with which to fight a great nation. War cannot be carried on without money. Therefore the good people on the Pacific coast can sleep in peace for the present. There are a multitude of other reasons that might be mentioned why Japan would be slow in declaring war with the United States but the lack of financial ability is enough for present conditions.

Doomed to Disappointment.

Just after the adjournment of the Denver Convention Mr. Bryan said that he expected to gain the needed electoral votes in the tier of states between Nebraska and Indiana. The only reason for this statement seems to be a realizing sense of the fact that there must be a large gain somewhere, and, with the Eastern States admitted to be lost, the Central West is the last resource. It would require a sweeping overturn to get these states, but as a matter of plain arithmetic Mr. Bryan can not dispense with them under the circumstances. A coming political revolution gives some advance notice. Apart from the elections at odd times showing how the tide runs, there are portents easily identified by the experienced observer. No upheaval has been indicated. Oregon voted early in June and elected a full Republican delegation to Congress and a legislature Republican by six to one. Oregon is good for 20,000 majority on the national ticket. Mr. Bryan is not claiming the Pacific Coast. Has he forgotten how the Middle West voted in 1906 and 1907? His own state last year was Republican by 24,406. In 1906 Indiana was Republican by 30,288, Illinois by 145,560, Michigan by 87,504, Wisconsin by 80,247 and Iowa by 20,865. Even Missouri at the last trial in 1906 was Democratic by only a few thousand.

Reversal of such recent figures as are on official record in the Middle West would be an extraordinary political phenomenon, and it would come unheralded. But it is not necessary to go to election figures to determine the political status, tendencies and interests of these great states. According to the census of 1900 the fourteen states bordering the Mississippi and Ohio rivers contained a population of 34,000,000, or nearly half the country's total. In the same census is the highly significant fact that the value of manufactured articles in these states was over $6,200,000,000, with capital of $4,400,000,000 and wage-earners numbering 2,285,474. In a word, the states which Mr. Bryan fancies are about to execute a prodigious somersault are producing 48 per cent. of the manufactures of the United States. Six of these states pay 58 per cent. of the entire internal revenue receipts. They hold the greatest coal deposits. In the fourteen states the value of the farms is over $12,000,000,000, and much of the value is due to the manufacturing and mining in the same region.

Mr. Bryan offers free trade to busy Middle West. He would strike down protection and put American wages in competition with those of Europe. Huge steamships, over 700 feet long and crossing the Atlantic in five days, would pour in foreign goods, and Mr. Bryan would lay duties on them for government revenue only, absolutely ignoring the principle of protection. This is the feast to which he invites the Central States with vast industries at stake, and he claims them in spite of their recent great majorities against the Democratic party. There is something amusing in Mr. Bryan's airy treatment of matters of great moment. He treats [illegible] facts with a flippancy that betrays the lack of a conscience in politics, or else the most pitiable weakness of judgment. Neither the recent nor the [illegible] of the Middle Westerners that it has changed its opinion of Mr. Bryan already expressed in two national elections and, in fact, in all the elections of the past twelve years. Indifferent to the sober light of what is known, he continues to pour out a stream of babble and absurd claims.

Andre Tardieu, foreign editor of the Paris Temps, has published his impressions of his recent visit to America in book form. He says of President Roosevelt: "Theodore Roosevelt interests Europe more than any other ruler of a country. Optimism, action, character, these are three things which direct his intellectual, moral, political and private life. Mr. Roosevelt is devoted to his principles. His master virtue is his obstinacy. Never was a character more coherent than his. He has been as a President what he was as a man."

Tentative plans for a building 1000 feet high, to be erected on the site of the present Mills Building at 15 Broad street, New York, have been drawn by Ernest Flagg, the architect. If this skyscraper is built it will be the highest yet, topping even the Eiffel Tower. The cost is estimated at about $7,000,000. Some time in the not far distant future, when New York under ground is thoroughly honeycombed, some of these enormous buildings will topple over and somebody will get hurt.

An immense shrinkage in the assessed valuation of the personal property of Boston, possibly approximating $60,000,000, was intimated by the Chairman of the board of assessors, following a session of the board Saturday. He blames the recent financial depression, the big increase in the state taxes and a half million drop in the city's income for the heavy tax rate which is declared probable. On figures available, it is figured that the rate will be $16.70.

Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell have been ordered by the Washington district Supreme Court to show cause on Sept. 8 next why they should not be punished for contempt of court because as officers of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers they violated an order forbidding boycott.

The New Industry.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24, 1908.

EDITOR MERCURY:

I want to say a word in your columns about the Common Sense Gum Company concerning which many citizens of Newport have expressed a very strong desire to have located here. The Citizens Committee, of which Mayor Clarke is chairman, have made a very thorough investigation of this Company. They find that it is an honest Company, ably managed by men of good standing; that their product is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that the orders and concessions already on their books run into thousands of dollars, and call for millions of packages of Listerated Pepsin Gum. This is an antiseptic chewing gum,—absolutely clean and wholesome,—a pioneer in the chewing gum world. The Company is the owner of five other medicated gums, and from an intimate knowledge of its business, I can frankly and honestly state that the holders of this stock will be pleased with their investment in a short time.

To the people of Newport and vicinity there is every reason why the response in the way of subscriptions should be made without delay. It means the building of a handsome, modern plant, in a locality that cannot interfere with Newport's summer residents; that will greatly augment the weekly pay roll of the city, and give employment to several hundred young women and men of your city. Since Newport expressed a desire, through her citizens, to have this Company locate here, thirty cities have made offers more or less attractive, in the way of locations, and subscriptions for stock. All of these places have been informed that Newport shall have the field to itself, and if the response from everybody in this city is prompt, ground can be broken the first day of September, for the new plant, and Newport will at once begin to reap the benefit of having a live, stable, and profitable manufacturing establishment, which will be greatly to her credit.

My work is to assist the Committee. All of this work can be done quicker and made easier for the Committee if the business men, the employees, young and old, of this city signify by their subscriptions the amount of stock they wish, and send in the subscription blank properly signed to the Mayor. Full information can be had either from the Committee or by calling at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, or from the writer.

Let every one reading this letter constitute himself or herself a committee of one, to help as much as they can, in this work for their city.

GEO. W. TOWNSEND,
Common Sense Gum Company,
Mayor's Office, Newport.

Japan Wants Peace.

Japan's new Premier and Minister of Finance, Marquis Katsura, announces that the prime object of his administration will be the maintenance of peace throughout the world. With that end in view, he says, he will do his best to cultivate and increase the present good relations existing among the powers, and anything calculated in even the slightest degree to disturb the peace of the world will be most scrupulously avoided by him. Internally the readjustment of the national finances, disturbed on account of the recent war with Russia, will be the subject of his chief concern. The disturbance thus brought about must, he says, be allayed within the shortest possible time. Inseparable from this measure, in Premier Katsura's view, is the furthering of Japan's economic and commercial development, which will also be a feature of his policy, though in pursuing it he promises to be most careful to avoid anything likely to disturb the peaceful relations of the powers. The new Premier's declaration of policy has produced a most favorable impression; it seems to point to a period of recuperation and retrenchment for the island empire of the Far East.

After three weeks' deliberation the Connecticut railroad commissioners have granted the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad conditional authority to use uninsulated feed wire in the construction of the proposed trolley line from Willimantic to South Coventry. The reason for the petition was that uninsulated wires are cheaper than the covered type. A saving of about one-third can be effected. Most of the wires now in use are practically uninsulated, because the covering quickly wears off. This is the first instance in which the use of uncovered feed wires has been authorized and the precedent which has been established is likely to involve a substantial saving in the cost of constructing future trolley lines in that state.

The St. Louis Republic, celebrating its 100th birthday, has compiled statistics showing there are 60 extant newspapers in the United States, daily or weekly, at least 100 years old, out of a total 16,100 daily or weekly newspapers now being published. At least five are over 150 years old: Annapolis Gazette, dating from 1745; Portsmouth Chronicle, 1756; Newport Mercury, 1758; Charleston News & Courier, 1762; and Philadelphia North American, 1728. No Boston newspaper is 100 years old, but there are five in Massachusetts; New York City boasts of two, and Pennsylvania, 14.—Exchange.

The statement above is correct except that both the Annapolis Gazette and the Portsmouth Chronicle have been dead and buried once or twice, and afterwards resurrected by other parties, leaving the Newport Mercury as the only one of the 150 year class with a continuous existence down to the present day.

The United States Rubber Trust has started up all its factories, and from now on will run full time with increased wages. This affects some 15,000 employees, and will be good news to many thousands more.

Mr. Isaac B. Emmons, of New York, has rented the George R. Fearing estate and will come on at once to occupy it for the season.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1908 by W. T. Foster.
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1908.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent July 23 to 24, warm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 22 to 26. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about July 26, cross Pacific slope by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to 30, eastern states 31. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about July 26, great central valleys 28, eastern states 30. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about July 29, great central valleys 31, eastern states August 2.

This disturbance will bring the most severe storms of the month and tempestual weather will be the rule, in many places on the continent from July 25 to August 5. This will make ten days of boisterous weather.

This rough weather will be preceded by one of the hottest hot waves of the summer and the air will be so thoroughly stirred up by the storms that very cool weather will result and the ten days—July 26 to August 5—will average cooler than usual.

The electric and dangerous storms, predicted for the week centering on July 13, indicate that my calculations on severe storms are reliable.

First disturbance of August will be a northern storm and will cross British Columbia and the Pacific slope about August 3, Manitoba 4, northern central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about August 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7. Cool wave will keep well to the north and will cross Pacific slope about August 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10.

This disturbance will be most severe on the Pacific slope about Aug. 3. It will not be of much importance east of Rockies, temperatures will be low in northern sections, low in south till about Aug. 5, and then continuously warmer till about Aug. 12 when a series of disturbances will pass through southern states causing cooler weather.

Indications are that temperatures of August will average above normal west of Meridian 90 and about normal east of that line. From Houston, Texas, to Quebec, Canada, and within 100 miles of that line rainfall of August is expected to be about normal. East of that line dry, and west of it wet, but not excessive in northwest.

Indications are that no boom crops will be produced this year but all the crops will be fair as an average of the continent. No great failure is expected.

Cotton cropweather will be generally more favorable than during earlier part of season but a large crop cannot be expected. Corn crop cannot be above the ten year average and the Chicago prices will probably continue between 60 and 70 cents.

A Reform Needed.

"They tell me Roosevelt is great,"
The oyster sadly said;
"That he can do 'most anything
To which his fancy's led.

If that's the case, I wish that he'd
Compel folks near and far
To spell the names of all the months
Without the letter R."
—August Lippincott's.

Captain Henry McCrea, U. S. N., died last Sunday morning in the naval hospital, Brooklyn. He was in command of battleship Georgia during the cruise of the North Atlantic squadron to the Pacific coast.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY 1908. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
25 Sat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Sun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Mon	[illegible]	[illegible]	sets	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 Tues	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29 Wed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 Thurs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Fri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

First Quarter, 6th day, [illegible], evening.
Full Moon, 13th day, [illegible], evening.
Last Quarter, 21st day, [illegible], morning.
New Moon, 28th day, [illegible], morning.

For Sale in Portsmouth.

A beautifully situated site containing nine acres and commanding extensive view of land and sea. Well suited for a gentleman's country residence, near Braman's Lane and Wapping Road.

APPLY TO

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
132 Bellevue Avenue, Telephone 23.

Deaths.

In this city, 17th inst., at her residence, 32 West Narragansett avenue, Catherine, widow of Michael Donovan, aged 83 years.

Drowned, at Newport, 18th inst., Maria Antoinette Dahlberg, aged 23 years.

In this city, 20th inst., Sidney E., son of Sidney E. and Celia King, aged 4 years.

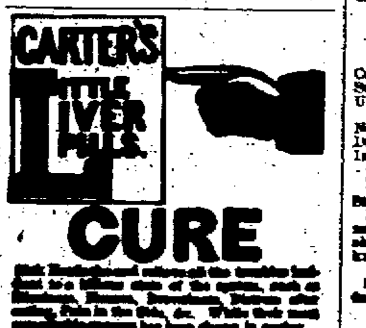
In this city, 21st inst., Madeline E., wife of Antonio G. Ferreira.

At Fort Adams, 21st inst., Robert D., son of Frank L. and Marie L. Dusel, aged 7 months.

At Jamestown, 19th inst., Henry Curran, only son of William M. and Constance C. Davison, aged 5 years.

In Bristol, Conn., 17th inst., Thomas E., son of Bridget and the late Francis Mahon and brother of Rev. James Mahon, pastor of St. Joseph's Church of this city.

In Chicago, 17th inst., Mary Pomeroy, wife of James Gould Osmond.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Middletown.

MEMORABLE MEETING OF AQUIDNECK GRANGE.

Thursday evening was a memorable one at Aquidneck Grange. Through the interest of Mr. Walter Sherman, who was entertaining the National Master, Nahum J. Bachelder, and wife, of Concord, N. H., also Past National Ceres, Mrs. C. H. F. Ladd, and Past State Master George T. Ladd, of Sturbridge, Mass., for a few days' visit, the various granges throughout the state were invited to meet these prominent guests at Aquidneck Grange. So great an interest was manifested, that in spite of the intense heat there was a large attendance, some 150, and many letters were read from various parts of the State expressing regret that more could not come. The regular business session occupied a portion of the earlier evening after which the grange was thrown open to numerous guests who were not members of the organization.

The especial guests of the evening were introduced by Worthy Master J. Overton Peckham and each spoke in a brief but entertaining manner of their work, and of their interest in the grange which they all considered had been of vast importance and advancement to the farmers, breaking up the isolation of country life; saving a large amount of money through co-operation; and offering various educational and social advantages unknown in years back. Grange membership throughout the last decade has more than doubled and the methods adopted by the order have increase the respect and esteem of all who are interested in progress, as well as exerted a wide social and educational influence. The Kingston College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts was represented by President Howard Edwards and by Professor Homer J. Wheeler, director of the Experiment Station.

Among the many visiting granges Tiverton and Portsmouth were represented by a large delegation; also Saunderstown, Cumberland, Rocky Hill, Exeter, and West Barrington. State Lecturer Mr. McGoun and wife of East Providence represented the State officers and Mr. I. Lincoln Sherman the state executive committee. Following the addresses, which were of necessity brief from lack of time, a vocal solo was given by Miss Gladys Sherman, accompanied by Miss Bernice Allman, and the secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., Mr. Andrews, gave numerous humorous selections. A social hour followed and ice cream and cake were served.

Dancing was enjoyed by the young people until a late hour. The officers' desks bore a profusion of flowers.

Mr. Thomas F. Reagan, of the Newport One Price, is enjoying his annual vacation.

No. 1938
REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		[illegible]
Bonds, securities, etc.		[illegible]
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items		[illegible]
Exchanges for clearing house		[illegible]
Notes of other National Banks		[illegible]
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		[illegible]
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	[illegible]	
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		[illegible]
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding		[illegible]
Due to other National Banks		[illegible]
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check		[illegible]
Demand certificates of deposit		[illegible]
Certified checks		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1908.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Ralph R. Barker, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

No. 1492.
REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Bonds, securities, etc.		[illegible]
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Due from State Banks and Bankers		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Exchanges for clearing house		[illegible]
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		[illegible]
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	[illegible]	
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per ct. of circulation)		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1908.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Henry Bull, Jr., G. P. Taylor, William Butler, Directors.

The Ocean Shore
OF NOVA SCOTIA

is the best shore and has the best climate in all America for a short holiday or a whole summer's stay. The coast from Yarmouth to Halifax is fringed with delightful towns, villages and costly summer residences. The lakes, streams and woods of the hinterland are full of fish and game. The whole country has all the delightful attributes of an unspoiled territory for those who want something new and charming in recreation. The railway which skirts the Ocean Shore is the

Halifax & Southwestern Ry.

and it has the best trains with buffet parlor car service in Eastern Canada.

Write for descriptive booklets.

"The Ocean Shore Route"

"Big and Little Journeys"

G. F. [illegible], New Eng. Pass. Agt., [illegible] Washington St., Boston Mass.

IT'S IT.

Cheapest and Best
Will not taint Water
Acid and Alkali Proof
Waterproof and time-defying
Requires no coating for many years
Coated both sides, won't rot underneath
Can be used on steep or flat roofs
Can be applied over old roofs
Elastic and Pliable
Fire-Resisting.

WHAT IS IT?

CONGO

Never-Leak
Roofing.

WHO DOES IT?

BILL SHEPLEY,

7 Oak Street.

SHOES

FOR EVERY NEED, AT

THE

T. Mumford Seabury
COMPANY,

214 Thames Street.

Charles R. Brayton

WILL CONTINUE

THE

Practice of Law

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ROOMS 1036-7
BANIGAN BUILDING,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Telephone Union 33

A Full Line of all the

NEW

AND

Improved Varieties

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

USE

Diamond Hill
BIRD

—AND—

Poultry Grit,

FREE FROM DUST,
White and Clean,
INSURES
Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co.,
Newport, R. I.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

WITH THE

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You Are Getting?

IF NOT, YOU WILL BE

IF YOU USE OUR

LAKE ICE.

Finest in the World.

Independent Ice and
Cold Storage Co.,

SHERMAN'S WHARF.

TELEPHONE [illegible]

DESPERADOES NOT CAUGHT

Hole Hunt For Two Who Shot Up Part of Boston

LEADER OF THE GANG DEAD

His Taking Off Was Dramatic in the Extreme, Police Officers Pouring Bullets Into His Body While Flashes of Lightning and Roll of Thunder Reverberated Over Cemetery In Which He Had Sought Refuge--One Suspect Arrested and Identified by Saloon Patrons

Boston, July 24.—That there were four desperadoes instead of three concerned in the shooting up of Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury on Tuesday night, and that one of the men is under arrest in the person of Guiseppi D'Vito, a second is the man shot to death in Forest Hills cemetery yesterday morning and that two are now at large, is the general conclusion reached as the result of recent developments.

A new situation presented itself late last night when several of those who had followed the desperadoes and been shot by them on Wednesday night failed to identify the man killed as one of the desperate characters who had run amuck through the streets. He was, however, identified as one of the men who entered the barroom the night before and smashed the cash register. A man in the barroom at the time of the assault also last night positively identified, it is claimed, Guiseppi di Vicio as one of the men who shot up the barroom.

That still two other men were concerned and are still at large was made certain by the discovery that the home of Mrs. Lucia Sprude had been entered and two coats and two hats, one a straw, had been stolen. In their place were found two coats, both of which were badly bloodsoaked and bore bullet marks.

Officer Buckley also states that soon after the killing of the man in the cemetery yesterday he met two suspicious looking men coming from the direction of the cemetery at the entrance of the Arnold arboretum. They refused to answer his questions and instead covered him with a revolver and backed into the arboretum. The officer fired as soon as the men were some distance away and they ran, without returning the fire. Later it was found the men were wearing clothes which corresponded in description to the coats and hats stolen from the Sprude home. The men also answer the descriptions of those who did the shooting up of Keyes and Washington streets Wednesday night.

As the man who was killed in Forest Hills cemetery is believed to have at least once changed his clothes during the progress of his raid by stealing from houses in Jamaica Plain, there is little reason to believe that the name of "Edmund Guiman," found in his hat band is the man's right name, and as no one has been found who can recognize him. He is believed to be an Italian, however.

The shooting in the saloon on Washington street in Jamaica Plain on Tuesday night, when one man was killed and three seriously injured, and Wednesday night's experience, when nearly a dozen more were shot and one killed by the end of career of the desperadoes and the men were rounded up in Forest Hills cemetery, are declared by the police and the witnesses to be the most desperate and sensational ever known in this section of the country.

The killing of the leader was dramatic in the extreme, the scene of the action being among the shadows of the tombs and monuments of Boston's most beautiful city of the dead, just at dawn, the cordon of 600 police which had been on guard all night gradually advanced from all sides and closed in on the desperado, who fled barefoot and on guard before his pursuers.

Flashes of lightning and the roll of thunder reverberated over the heavens as the forces closed in on their quarry and then, when the lone, despised slayer of their brother officers and innocent victims finally sank exhausted into a clump of shrubbery in a deep ravine, a storm of bullets as would have slain an army of all found a human mark.

His rapid-fire gun silent, the officers dragged the desperado's body forth and then struggled together for the chance to roughly seize the corpse and secure for a certainty that life was still extinct.

Of the victims of the reign of terror Tuesday and Wednesday nights two are dead. They are: Frank J. Drake, aged 55, a plumber, who was killed in a saloon raided by the desperadoes Tuesday night; Herbert E. Knox, aged 21, day watchman at Forest Hills cemetery, shot by the desperadoes Wednesday night.

The injured number eleven. Patrick Ryan, injured in the saloon holdup, is likely to die. The others are: Mrs. Ellen Fallon, shot in the face; Patrolman Edmund P. Ingalls, shot twice in the leg; Thomas Moore, conductor, shot in right thigh; Patrick Doran, shot in the groin; Thomas Winterston, proprietor of the saloon where the shooting started, shot in head and arm; John Nash, shot in right side; Patrick McGann, shot in ankle; Gerald Fleming, shot in left wrist; Patrolman Thompson, shot in left leg; Patrolman McCahon, shot in abdomen.

Mrs. Hannah L. W. Heyde, the last surviving sister of Post Walt Whitman, died at her home at Burlington, Vt., from infirmities due to old age. She was 84 years old and was born in Brooklyn.

William G. Gaffney, aged 36, was struck by a freight train at South Framingham, Mass., and received injuries from which he died twenty minutes later.

IDEA PROVING INFECTIOUS

Concerted Action Will Restore Normal Business Conditions

A most interesting pamphlet, describing the present conditions of capital and labor as contrasted with those of last winter and spring, has been mailed broadcast throughout the country by the National Prosperity association. This association was organized in St. Louis two months ago to further the return of normal business conditions and was responsible for having June 1 named as "Employment day."

In part the article says: "Thirty days after we had begun our work the spirit of encouragement had developed such strength locally that between 17,000 and 20,000 men were put to work in the industrial and commercial establishments of St. Louis and its suburbs, and orders for $5,000,000 worth of goods to increase stocks were given.

"The re-employment idea proved widely infectious. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and many smaller places took up the proposition, adopting dates to suit each community.

"Results are evident. Business activity has been accelerated. There is a co-operative expression of confidence everywhere. There is less recklessness against business and industrial interests. There has been more improvement in present days than has followed any preceding panic in a corresponding period.

"We believe that if level-headed, common-sense, straightforward business men will pull together, we can get back to a healthy and prosperous condition in six months, instead of taking from three to five years to complete the restoration, as has been the case with former panics."

Thaw's Privileges Curtailed

Harry K. Thaw, who is in the county jail at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., awaiting arguments on his application for a jury to inquire into his sanity, has been locked up in the main prison by order of Sheriff Chanler, who told the jailors that Thaw was receiving so much attention that other duties were neglected and the jail was not being kept in order. Thaw, although on a corridor by himself, loses many of his liberties by the change from the juvenile department, such as unlimited use of the long distance telephone, eating meals with the jailors and having the run of the main hall.

Kaiser May Try For Cup

The Emperor of Germany, in the past eighteen months, has talked over with yachtsmen the feasibility of challenging for the America's cup, and recently he commissioned Max Oertz to design a large racing schooner to replace the American built Meteor, now six years old. Oertz is considered the best yacht designer in Germany. If the new yacht comes up to expectations next June it is not unlikely that the emperor will send to the New York Yacht club a challenge for the America's cup.

Aerial Aids in War

"In the next war that is fought the advance columns will be made up of balloons and airships." This is the belief freely expressed by army and navy officers at the national capital. For this particular reason the army balloon tests which are to soon begin at Fort Myer will receive much attention in military circles. It is understood that several of the military attaches of the diplomatic corps will be at Fort Myer to take notes and report to their respective governments.

Must Answer Contempt Charge

In the Bucks stove and range case, Justice Anderson of the District of Columbia supreme court on Monday summoned President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary Morrison of that organization and John Mitchell of the executive council and former president of the United Mine Workers of America, to appear in court on Sept. 8 next to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of the court's injunctive order.

Objectionable Food Preservatives

"In the interests of health, both benzoic acid and benzoate of soda should be excluded from foods," declared Chief Wiley of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, after a prolonged investigation to determine the effect upon the human system of these preservatives. He declares that their use is highly objectionable and produces very serious disturbances of the metabolic functions, attended with injury to digestion and health.

Decrease in Immigration

Immigration to the United States showed a marked falling off for the month of June, as compared with the same month of 1907. The total immigration aggregated 31,947, compared with 154,734 in 1907, a decrease of 79 percent. The total immigration from all countries for the six months ended with June last was 192,656, compared with 743,852 in 1907, a decrease of 74 percent.

Taft a Union Shovelman

When W. H. Taft goes to Cincinnati to be notified of his nomination for the presidency he will receive notice of his election as a member of a labor organization. He has been elected a member of the International Society of Steam Shovelmen. Taft had a good deal to do with the steam shovelmen at Panama.

Honduran Revolution Peters Out

Washington, July 24.—A dispatch from the commander of the gunboat Marietta at Ceiba, Honduras, reports all quiet there. The government is in control of affairs and no further attacks by revolutionists are expected. The revolutionary leaders, according to this dispatch, have disbanded, owing to a conviction that the whole movement is unsuccessful.

Murderer Pays Death Penalty

Wethersfield, Conn., July 24.—Lorenzo Romino was hanged at the state prison here early this morning for the murder of Ell Cavanaugh by stabbing him in the abdomen during a quarrel at Hartford. Cavanaugh left a wife and one child.

"CHAMPLAIN" AGAIN LANDS

Enters Quebec as in Days When He Founded It

ANNIVERSARY IS USHERED IN

Vice President Fairbanks and Prince of Wales Exchange Greetings, Speaking on Existing Relations Between the United States and Great Britain--Message of Good Will From Representatives of Each Government to the Other

Quebec, July 24.—The Prince of Wales was the central figure yesterday in the magnificent spectacle reproducing Quebec's historic past and ushering in the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city by Champlain. Aside from the spectacular features of the event, it was the occasion for a notable exchange of addresses between Vice President Fairbanks and the Prince of Wales.

An enormous crowd filled the Place des Armes, fronting the Champlain monument, where the exercises were held. Here the prince received the addresses of the American and French representatives, the mayor of Quebec and finally Champlain himself, reproduced as in the days of old, coming from the miniature reproduction of his original ship, the Don de Dieu, with some 5000 followers representing every phase of old France in Canada.

In addressing the prince Vice President Fairbanks congratulated Quebec upon the distinction she enjoyed in the presence of the prince and spoke briefly of the past history of Quebec. Continuing, he said:

"It is with unusual pleasure I bring you greetings from the President and the people of the United States, who rejoice with you in the progress you have made in the manifold ways which make for the strength and honor of a great people. We are not indifferent to your welfare nor are you indifferent to ours. The blood of a common ancestry is in our veins. We have much in common.

"The United States and Canada have but fairly entered upon their careers. Back of us lies a brief but honorable history and before us stretch illimitable opportunities. We confidently believe that we are each destined to play a large and worthy part in the progress of the human race upon the western continent. We have no rivalries except in the ways of peace. We neither covet the other's territory. We covet only each other's neighborly esteem.

"As we behold this majestic celebration in which the representatives of different nations participate and witness the manifestations of a genuine fraternal spirit among them, we are impressed with the thought that there is no rational reason why nations should resort to war. May we not venture to hope that the widespread movement which seeks to insure the maintenance of peace among the nations of the world without invoking the sword, may grow in strength and at no distant day become incorporated as a part of the fixed policy of nations.

"There is such a thing as righteousness among nations. Let them take their differences into international courts of justice and there let reason and righteousness prevail. Let nations by every honorable means which enlightened statesmanship may suggest, avoid an appeal to that court where might alone turns the balance.

"We have no need to fear that the relations between the United States and Great Britain will ever again be disturbed. We have faith to believe that our flags which grace this historic occasion and which mingle together and salute each other upon the Plains of Abraham will never confront each other in conflict upon either land or sea."

The Prince of Wales, in replying to the vice president, said: "The king, whose earnest desire is always to promote the best and closest relations between nations, has specially desired me, as his representative, to convey to you, Mr. Vice President of the United States, and to your colleagues, not only a hearty welcome, but also a warm expression of thanks, both to you and to your government, for your presence here on this auspicious occasion.

"Your presence is not merely an indication of your interest in this celebration—it is an outward and visible sign of the friendship, concord and good will between ourselves and the great country which you represent with so much distinction. We think of the United States as having given the example of energy and courage in conquering and cultivating the forests and boundless prairies which now yield bountiful harvests and unlimited wealth. We recognize that the presence of representatives of the United States and France among us testifies to the growth of the spirit of friendship between nations.

"The high ideal of universal peace and brotherhood may be far from realization, but every act that promotes harmony among nations points the way toward its attainment. This celebration is such an act, for it appeals to Canada, to the British empire and to the whole civilized world. I therefore rejoice to be here, to take my part with you during these memorable days in paying homage to Champlain and doing honor to Quebec."

Illegal Election of Mrs.

At Boston, Tuesday, the highest fine ever levied in a Massachusetts court for the offense of selling watered milk was meted out to Charles H. Stone, wholesale dealer, by Judge Burke in the municipal court. He paid $200 on ten counts for keeping and selling. Two additional counts were placed on file.

IS CHARGED WITH MURDER

Policeman Was With Barbara Reig When She Was Shot

New York, July 24.—Policeman David Shellard of Brooklyn is under arrest, charged with the murder of Barbara Reig, a pretty young woman, whose body was found in a shelter house in Irving Square park, Williamsburg.

Investigators were informed that Shellard had often written to Miss Reig. This information was placed in the hands of Deputy Police Commissioner Wood and he summoned Shellard to his office. There Shellard broke down and dictated a circumstantial version of the affair to the stenographer.

"I was patrolling my post on the edge of Irving park about 1:10 in the morning when Barbara came up," he said. "She said she had been looking for me on another beat for three hours and wanted to talk to me. I took her to the shelter house.

"I took off my hat and coat and club and revolver and put them on a tool box. We talked and I smoked my pipe. Suddenly I heard a shot fired. I switched on the light and found Barbara lying across the box with a hole in her head."

Shellard then states that he became frightened, threw on his coat and hat, picked up his revolver and club, and scurried out into the night. He hid behind a clump of bushes, he says, and saw Policeman Kohler hurrying to the scene. He pretended to help Kohler search for the murderer.

TWELVE THOUSAND WORDS

Taft's Acceptance Speech Covers Wide Range of Discussion

New York, July 24.—After a conference of five hours at Sagamore Hill, during which time President Roosevelt and Secretary Root had opportunity to go over the speech Mr. Taft has written for delivery next Tuesday at Cincinnati, no expression for direct quotation was given by any of the parties to the conference. Taft returned to New York with few corrections to make in the document, and in a happy frame of mind. The entire approval of his speech by the president was evident from all the candidate had to say.

Mr. Taft announced that the pressing issues of the campaign have compelled him to take a wide range of discussion, and he has undertaken, in 12,000 words, to discuss each of the important issues of the campaign in a full and detailed manner.

Mr. Taft retired at the Manhattan hotel shortly before midnight. Meanwhile the speech had been gotten into printed form, and the worries of the candidate were suddenly lifted and he gave himself up to the first night of real rest he has had for many days.

Mr. Taft breakfasted this morning with his brother, Henry W. Taft, at the Plaza hotel. He will leave the city at 5:30 this afternoon for Cincinnati.

Watson on the Stump

Macon, Ga., July 24.—Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for president, opened his campaign here last night. In his speech he asked for Georgia's electoral vote and said that if necessary he would give them to Bryan to defeat Taft. His assaults were all directed at Bryan, however, and his praises were for Roosevelt and Taft. His charge against Bryan of refusing to vote for Crisp for speaker in the Democratic caucus became of his being a Confederate was heard in silence.

Daniel Harvey, a sailor on schooner F. G. French, lying at Northeast Harbor, Me., fell from the boatswain's chair fifty feet to the deck of the schooner, causing his death.

SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA 25 YEARS

Limb Peeled and Foot Was Like Raw Flesh—Had to Use Crutches, and Doctors Thought Amputation Necessary — Montreal Woman Writes of Cure Seven Years Ago.

BELIEVES LIFE SAVED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off, but I said I would try the Cuticura Remedies first. He said, "Try them if you like, but I do not think they will do any good." At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bottle of Cuticura Pills. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor could not believe his own eyes when he saw that Cuticura had cured me and said that he would use it for his own patients. I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Ointment, and five bottles of Resolvent, and I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. I have lots of grandchildren, and they are frequent users of Cuticura, and I always recommend it to the many people whom my business brings to my house every day. Mrs. Jean-Baptiste Rampel, clairvoyant, 277, Hamilton St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."



SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Mothers.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients.

Cuticura Soap (25c.), Cuticura Ointment (50c.), and Cuticura Pills (50c.), (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial), are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

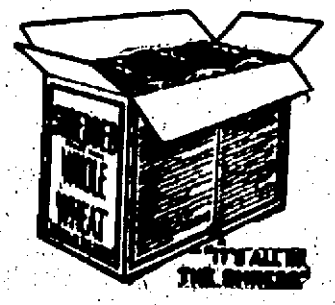
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Happy is the man who saves his money regularly and deposits it with the Industrial Trust Company. He also makes others happy whose happiness depends on him. There is no time so good as the present to put your money where it will be a constant and steady worker at compound interest. Your account very cordially invited. 4 per cent. Interest paid on Savings Accounts. Office with

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When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

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PERRY HOUSE,

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SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

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Dispensing Optician.

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If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal of the time, have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co.'s are now on file at my office. Also optical repairing of all kinds. Careful prescriptions given personal attention.

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H. S. MILLIKIN,

6-6 Real Estate Agent.

WHEN FOOD WAS SCARCE.

Prices That Ruled in Paris During the Siege of 1870.

The following interesting statement of the prices that were paid for food during the siege of 1870 is taken verbally out of the journal of a French officer stationed in Paris at the time:

"Toward the middle of October we had to make up our mind to sacrifice the animals of the zoological garden. The elephants and many other beasts were bought by M. Delos, the owner of the English meat shop in Av. Friendland. The meat of the elephants was sold from $10 to $12 a kilogram (two pounds), the trunk commanding the highest price, $10 a kilogram. The trunk and feet were both declared delicious by all gormands. In the same shop a pair of young wolves were sold for $2.60 per pound. The meat was soft and without taste. The biggest price was paid for a young live lamb that had been swiped by a 'franctireur' from the enemy. One hundred dollars was paid for it.

"Here is an exact price list of some victuals toward the end of the siege:

Two pounds of horseflesh	$6.00
One ham	16.00
A whole cat	4.00
A rabbit	10.00
One turkey	30.00
One egg	1.00
A rat	.50
A pigeon	3.00
One pound of butter	6.00
A pound of beans	1.50
A peck of carrots	2.00
One cabbage head	2.00
One stick of celery	.50
Wood to burn (100 pounds)	2.00

"Even the rich had to live on the meagerest diet and to take into their menu things that till then only the trapper in the virgin forests was supposed to eat. I leave it to you to imagine what kind of meals were served in the small restaurants and boarding houses.

"Moreover, everybody had to submit to the strictest orders. People stood in file before the butcher and baker shops to wait for their turns. Each household was furnished with a card from the municipality authorizing the bearer to buy a certain amount of meat and bread. The cook, the housewife, the young girl, the little child (men never go shopping in France), were posted for hours before the shops in rain and snow, with wet feet, shivering with cold. The unfortunate ones endured without a murmur these hardships. Women throughout the time of the siege were setting an example of courage and self abnegation not always followed by men.

"It was a sad and touching spectacle, these long files of women, nearly all dressed in black, grouped before the doors of the dealers, watched by the national guard, with whom they at first were laughing and chatting, till the sufferings from the cold had silenced the laugh and sometimes brought forth the tears.

"But in spite of all precautions the stores one by one were exhausted, the provisions, put in too late before the siege, were used up, and, while the babies, deprived of milk, died in great numbers or, fed on sweet wine and bread, pined slowly away, the big people tried to find new resources to prolong their lives."

Generous Mrs. Crewe.

A gambling story is told of Charles James Fox that rather reflects on his honor. He was one of the ardent admirers of Mrs. Crewe, a noted beauty of her day, and it is related that a gentleman lost a considerable sum to this lady at play and, being obliged to leave town suddenly, gave Mr. Fox the money to pay her, begging him to apologize to her for his not having paid the debt of honor in person. Fox lost every shilling of it before morning. Mrs. Crewe often met the supposed debtor afterward and, surprised that he never noticed the circumstance, at length delicately hinted the matter to him.

"Bless me!" said he. "I paid the money to Mr. Fox three months ago."

"Oh, did you, sir?" said Mrs. Crewe good naturedly. "Then probably he paid me, and I forgot it."

Risky Business.

Gagnini, the wonderful violinist, had a narrow escape at Ferrara from a violent death. Enraged by some hissing from the pit, he resolved to avenge the insult, and at the close of his programme informed the audience that he would imitate the language of various animals. After having rendered the notes of different birds, the mewing of a cat, and the barking of a dog, he advanced to the footlights, and, saying, "This is for those who hissed!" imitated the braying of an ass. At this the occupants of the pit rose, rushed on to the stage and, would probably have killed their calumniator had he not hastily retreated.

A Bad Guess.

John Hawtrey was one of England's famous whipping schoolmasters. At Eton in autumn the small boys used to buy chestnuts and roast them in a shovel over the fire. One day a boy named F., who was a great favorite of Hawtrey's, had a lot of chestnuts and as a special favor was allowed to make use of the pupil room fire while the boys were all studying. Hawtrey was going in and out of the room while we were working, and on one occasion, coming in rather quietly, he caught sight of F. kneeling over the fire arranging his chestnuts. The boy's position was irresistible to any lover of the art of chastisement. Not seeing his face and supposing it was one of the other boys stealing the chestnuts, John Hawtrey quietly took his cane from his desk and, creeping forward on tiptoe, gave the wretched F. a most tremendous whack. The boy jumped up with a yell, his hands clapped behind him. Then the tutor saw who he was and said, embracing him:

"Oh, my poor boy! I am so sorry! I thought it was another boy stealing your chestnuts."

We, of course, were all delighted and roared with laughter.—London Graphic.

Since time is not a person we can overtake when he is gone, let us honor him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.—Goethe.

One Fish Didn't Grow.

A number of men were telling of remarkable catches off Atlantic City, and one of them said that one day he caught a very small cod, and, not caring to take home such a little fellow, he took a piece of copper wire, ran it through the tail of the fish, and to one end of the wire he attached a copper tag with his name scratched upon it. "The next year when I was off there," continued the man, "I got a heavy pull on the line, and after five minutes' fighting landed a twelve pound cod, and there on its tail was my tag."

"That reminds me of a similar experience off there," said another man. "I caught one of those small cod, and I wanted to hang some sort of identification on it, but I couldn't find anything in the copper tag line from one end of the boat to the other. I did find, however, a little tin whistle in one of my pockets, and, running a wire through the tail of the fish, I hung on the whistle and threw the cod back into the water.

"The following year I got a most peculiar bite on my hook, and after pulling in the line I got the surprise of my life. There was the same little cod. He hadn't grown an inch, but hanging on his tail was a long fog horn."—Philadelphia Press.

Put Through His Paces.

The wealthy Briton is confessedly the most fastidious man living as to the quality of his personal domestic service. The concentrated energy with which an Englishman will rebuke his servant for an offense so slight that the average American fails to observe it bears out the above statement. Those who propose changing servants are not content with references and a perfunctory interview with the man or maid under consideration, but insist upon a full dress rehearsal of both manners and appearance. The servant in livery is put through all his paces, must display the size of his calves, the haughtiness of his pose as well as breeding in handling a card, announcing a guest or serving at the table. Nothing is taken for granted. The master and the mistress sit by and discuss the points of groom or butler as they would those of a high priced horse or valuable dog. Domestics are taken with great seriousness by the upper class Englishmen, and for that reason nothing is left to luck in peopling the servants' hall.

Wink at Some Things.

"When you have mastered the gentle art of winking," said Lord Beaconsfield, "you hold the key to success in your hands."

Every one's personality is made up of trivial failings and trivial talents. Foster the good qualities in your friends and subordinates and wink at those failings so dear to their possessors. Not to see everything is a rule which will strengthen friendships and help you to get the best results from your fellow workers.

"He is no good," said the great Napoleon of one of his officers. "He is continually looking into the private's stew pot."

"I want a man who can keep his eye on the ultimate result and ignore little failings, never mind how aggravating," said Nelson. And General Gordon once remarked that the man who lost his temper because a private's boot lace was tied loosely on the day of a battle did more to lose the day than all the enemy's guns.

The Mysterious Gegenschien.

There is visible in the night sky, under favorable circumstances, a faint light, rounded in outline and situated always exactly opposite to the place of the sun. It is called the "gegenschien" and is one of the most inexplicable objects known to astronomers. According to a scientist, it may be a sort of cometary or meteoric satellite attending the earth. He supposes it to be composed of a cloud of meteors, situated about 1,000,000 miles from the earth and revolving around it in a period of just one year, so that the sun and the meteors are always on opposite sides of the earth. He estimates that the size of this ghostly satellite may be nearly the same as that of the planet Jupiter—viz, about 86,000 miles in diameter.

Court and Witness Agree.

An amusing incident occurred in one of the New York courts the other day. The lawyer for the defense was making a very lengthy cross examination of an old lady when he was interrupted by the judge with the remark, "I think you have exhausted this witness."

"Yes, judge," she exclaimed, "I do feel very much exhausted."

Quick Change.

"Who," she asked, "is that scrawny, bowlegged, ridiculous looking person talking to Miss Rockingham?"

"That is Count Briszepicksnitzel."

"Oh! What an aristocratic, noble bearing he seems to have now that he has shifted his position so that the light strikes him properly!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Cowslip.

"I saw a cowslip by the river's brim," said the long haired boarder who had just returned from a stroll.

"I hope it wasn't one of my cows," said the practical farmer. "Did she slip clear in?"

A Surprise.

When a woman calls her husband up by telephone without his knowing who she is, she is always surprised to see how politely he addresses her at first.—Somerville Journal.

Missed a Chance.

"But, Tommy," said his mother, "you asked for two cakes and I gave them to you. Aren't you satisfied?"

"No, I ain't," growled Tommy. "You was so easy I'm kickin' meself now 'cause I didn't ask for four."—Philadelphia Press.

Driven to Drink.

Artist—My next picture at the academy will be entitled "Driven to Drink." His Friend—Ah, some powerful portrayal of baffled passion, I suppose? Artist—Oh, no; it's a horse approaching a water trough!

Afraids and the Locomotive.

The children of the desert were filled with awe when first the silence of the primeval solitude was broken by the pulling of the steam engine. Down at the other end of the Cape to Cairo line the simple Matabele, when first confronted by a locomotive, were certain that the strange machine was worked by the labor of an indefinite number of oxen, which they assumed were shut up inside; hence, when the engine stopped, they gathered in curious crowds, waiting to see the door open and the oxen come out, nor could they for many days be persuaded that the power of the locomotive could come from other than the strength of the ox.

The Arabs of the Sudan, more imaginative than the Matabele, saw in the fire horses of the railway one of the Djinns of the "Arabian Nights" harnessed by the magic of the infidel to the long train of cars. The steam engine was to them a living, sentient being, of which belief there is curious evidence in the fact that on one occasion a sheik made an impassioned remonstrance against the cruelty of making so small an engine draw so huge a train.

Composite Names.

"One of the differences between the east and the northwest," said a Puget sounder, "is the names of places, and the Skikomishes, the Snohomishes, the Snoqualmies, the Wahklakums and the lot of them give a man funny feelings, and when he runs across Bucoda, on the Northern Pacific railroad in Pierce county, Wash., he doesn't know whether it is Chinook or Siwash or what. But it is none of them—like Kenova, in West Virginia, which is near the junction of Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia, or Delmar, where Delaware and Maryland come together. Bucoda is a composite name, and its story is simple enough. When the Northern Pacific came in a town sprang up, and it must have a name. There were Indian names in plenty, but something more novel was wanted, so Messrs. Buckley, Coulter and Davis, all Northern Pacific officials, put their heads together first and their names later, and the name Bu-co-da was evolved, with an etymology very apparent to any one who is at all informed in terminology. Bucoda it has remained, and it is not half bad as names go in the Puget sound country."

Beggars on Horseback.

"Whoa, thar," he says, pullin' up his hoss, and then he whines:

"'For the love o' charity, kind gent, would ye be so good as to gimme a crust o' bread for meself and a handful o' oats for the old mare?'"

The sailor smiled thoughtfully and stirred his ice cream soda with a long spoon.

"Yes, Hal," he resumed, "there's actual beggars on horseback in Bucola. They travels from town to town in caravans. They beg grub for themselves and fodder for their nags, just as I been tellin' ye.

"O' course, in the Argentine, where a hoss don't cost a song, it's only natural ye should see beggars on horseback, and I ain't sayin' nothin' about that. But in China they ride, too, while there's a Maltese beggar down Malta way what even drives a spring wagon an' takes his gal along. Interrupts his canoodlin' to ask you for a copper to stave off starvation, then starts right in again where he left off."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Unaccountable Failing.

It was a severe trial to Mr. Harding that his only son's memory was not all that could be desired. "Where in the world he got such a forgetful streak from is beyond me," said the exasperated father to his wife on one occasion.

"What has he forgotten now?" asked Mrs. Harding, with eyes downcast and a demure expression.

"The figures of the last return from the election on the bulletin board." And Mr. Harding inserted a finger in his collar as if to loosen it and shook his head vehemently. "Looked at 'em as he came past not half an hour ago, and now can't tell me!

"As I said to him, 'If you're so stupid you can't keep a few simple figures in your head, why don't you write 'em down on a piece of paper, as I do, and have done all my life, long before I was your age?'"

A Candle Trick.

Let a candle burn until it has a good long snuff, then blow it out with a sudden puff. A bright wreath of white smoke will curl up from the hot wick. Now, if a flame be applied to this smoke, even at a distance of two or three inches from the candle, the flame will run down the smoke and relight the wick in a very fantastic manner. To perform this ceremony nicely there must be no draft or "banging" doors while the mystic spell is rising.

His Fate.

The race of consequential vergers is not yet extinct. Dean Pigou has a story about one of them, who, when a bishop asked him at what point he was to make his appearance, replied:

"First I take the choir people to their places, and then, after they are seated, I return for you, my lord, and conduct you to the halter."—London Telegraph.

Expected Reduction.

Grandpa Macpherson—How many do two and two make, Donald? Donald—Six. Grandpa—What are you talking about? Two and two make four. Donald—Yes, I know, but I thought you'd "beat me down" a bit!—London Punch.

The Ugliest Beast.

Probably the ugliest beast in the world is a monkey, a grewsome looking animal called the bearded sakt. This is so utterly grotesque a beast that it would scarcely be safe to let a child or nervous person see it. The ugliness is not of an amusing kind, but of an evil, sinister nature. The beast has a sort of beard and a countenance unlike anything else in shape and lines. The monkey itself is not particularly savage, but is so hideous that the natives of its country, South America, say that no beast of prey, however hungry, will tackle it. Even a hungry jaguar will starve in a cageful of sakis.

A Cool Thief.

One summer afternoon an exceptionally well dressed stranger was seen to enter the front gate of a house in a wealthy neighborhood. He walked to the door and tried to open it with a key. As he could not do so he went around to a window and, pushing it open, climbed in through it. It was a suspicious proceeding, but as the man was dressed in the height of fashion the officer on the beat thought that it was the owner of the house, who, having forgotten his key, had used the window as his means of entrance. However, the officer thought it best to watch the place for awhile to see if anything out of the way might occur. A short time later, emerging from the front door, the stranger stopped as if some one had spoken to him from within, and, saying "Yes, Bess, I have my key this time," he lifted his hat and walked slowly away. Some hours later, when the real owner of the house returned, the policeman learned that his first suspicions had been correct, for the well dressed stranger had walked off with the jewelry and everything of value that he could lay his kid gloved hands upon.—Chicago Tribune.

Milking the Cow.

"Milkmen have different ways of managing their cows, but generally they feed each cow and begin milking as soon as the cow begins to eat," says a dairyman. "The milker hurries to get through, too, because if the cow finishes her breakfast before the milker has done his work she extorts more feed by holding back her milk, so must be fed again to keep her in good humor. Some milkmen do their milking first and then feed immediately, and cows that are accustomed to this treatment generally give down their milk cheerfully, for they know that milking is a prelude to the feeding. It all depends on habit and the way the cows are treated, for a cow is much smarter than she looks and more grateful than most persons would believe. So long as the cows know they are not going to be struck or beaten they will neither kick nor hook. An experienced milkman will never allow any loud talking or excitement about his barns, for the quieter the cows are kept the greater the quantity of milk and the easier the work."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Greater Danger.

There was never a more conscientious young man than Eben Soule, and when he found how much absorbed he had become with the mere idea of playing in the town band he consulted his minister. "Do you reckon I could give up all that time to music without falling from grace?" he asked anxiously.

The good old Methodist had a saving sense of humor. He saw that his parishioner was much distressed between his wishes and his conscience, but the minister smiled on him nevertheless.

"It's the horn you're asked to play, I hear," he said. "Ever had much experience with it, Eben?"

"Never tried it but once, but I like the sound of it first rate," said the young man.

"M'm!" said the minister. "Well, I think you needn't be afraid of falling from grace on account of it, but I do hope you'll manage things so your family and neighbors won't have to pass through the fiery temptation of hearing you practice too often, Eben."—Exchange.

The Artless Red Indian.

The influence of the fur trader and the mission schools has had a marked effect upon the Ontario Indians. They have to a large extent adopted modern dress, and many of the young men can be found at work in the sawmills and as river drivers. The women, too, manage to keep step with their lords in this march toward civilized appearance. I have seen moccasined feet peeping from beneath the folds of velvet gowns of royal purple. On the bank of Rainy river I came upon a community of wigwams and tepees. About an open fire crouched three old hags, filthy and hideous, but in the door of a tepee not ten feet away stood a young squaw, perhaps a daughter of one of the hags, doing her hair with a curling iron.—Wide World Magazine.

Some Meteors.

One of the earliest known meteors fell in 204 B. C. in Phrygia, where for a long time it was worshiped. It was carried to Rome and was supposed to be a messenger from the gods. Livy describes a shower of meteoric stones. The people were greatly alarmed, and the senators were demoralized and declared a nine days' festival to propitiate the gods. There is at Mecca a meteorite, which fell in 600 A. D. and is still worshiped by the faithful.

Sacrificed to the Nile.

The ancient Egyptians, if they did not worship the river Nile, held it in great veneration and even dread. The Nile had its appointed priests, festivals and sacrifices, and if its rising was delayed for a single day a beautiful young girl was thrown into its waters and drowned in order to appease the god's anger and secure his favors.

Waiting.

Jack—By the way, how is your suit with Miss Cashleigh progressing? Tom—Slowly. I'm playing a waiting game just now. Jack—A waiting game? Tom—Yes; I'm waiting for her to change her mind.

Punishment.

"Pop!"

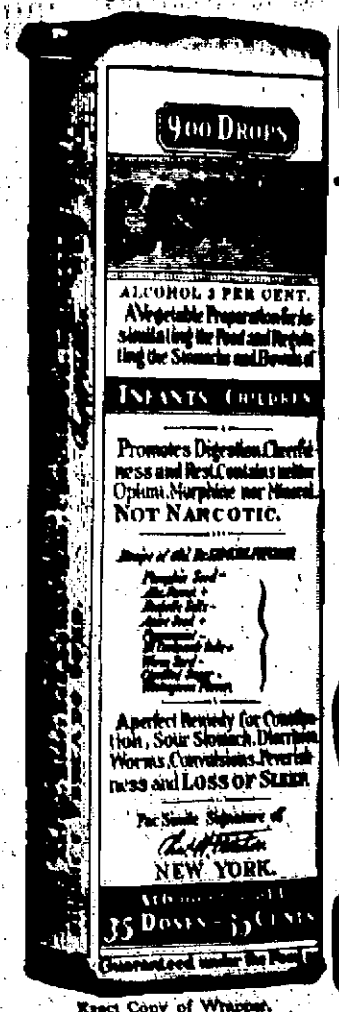
"Yes, my son."

"Did mamma ever punish you?"

"Well, she married me, my boy."—Yonkers Statesman.

Australian Bushmen.

Although the bushmen of Australia are the very lowest in the scale of ignorance, they possess a rare instinct that equals that of many animals and is in its way as wonderful as man's reason. It is almost impossible for them to be lost. Even if they be led away from their home blindfolded for miles, when released they will unerringly turn in the right direction and make their way to their nest homes, and, though these are all very similar, they never make a mistake.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Annoyed Author.

The author of "Trache" gnawed his long and silky mustache in a vicious manner.

"Plague take these autograph fiends!"

"But, Dryden," protested the young wife, "you haven't had a request for your autograph since I don't know when."

He scowled darkly.

"That," he hissed, "is what annoys me."

His Scheme.

"Of course," said young Bridey, "whenever my wife worries herself it worries me."

"My wife," said Elderby "never worries now."

"You're lucky."

"No; merely foxy. I just let her see that when she worried herself it didn't worry me at all, and so she stopped it."—Philadelphia Press.

Idle Men in New York.

It is estimated that there are 84,100 men idle in the building trades in New York City. Of the 100,000 skilled mechanics in the city, 40,000 are still idle. Labor leaders express surprise that working conditions have not improved more rapidly. In the last two months, construction of new buildings gave employment to about 10,000, but the men had hope that about 40,000 would be employed.

His Wrath Appeased.

"What's that?" roared Uncle Joe," almost livid with wrath. "You—you ***—***—say, will you repeat that remark?"

"I said," the unterrified member replied, "that you were an autocrat."

"Oh," the Speaker said, permitting a smile to overspread his countenance, "I thought you called me a Democrat."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A smart Irishman was leaning against a post when a funeral procession passed. "Who's dead?" some one asked.

"I don't know," answered the Irishman, "but I presume it's the gentleman in the coffin."

A mean multi-millionaire who suffered terribly from seasickness on his way back to New York has, it is said, demanded a rebate off his fare, claiming special terms as a "returned empty."—Punch's Almanack.

"Why does your cook wear her hat while she's at work?

"Oh, she only came today and isn't sure how long she'll stay!"—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

"Marie, can't you play tennis without making all that noise?"

"Now, ma, who in the world ever heard of anyone's playing tennis without a racquet?"—Baltimore American.

"What would you do, dear, if I were to die?" asked Mrs. Darley fondly.

"I don't know," replied Darley thoughtfully. "Which is your choice—burial or cremation?"—London Mail.

Mr. Woody—Music is a most fascinating study. Do you know I'd like to sing awfully.

Miss Blunt (who has heard him)—Oh, you do.—Boston Transcript.

"I wonder what that Chinaman is doing up so late?"

"Shirts, I suppose."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Even if an actor is not a spiritualist he likes to see the ghost walk.

Male Superstitions.

According to tradition, if you have a mole on your chin you may expect to be wealthy, while if you have it under your arm it promises you wealth and honor as well. A mole on the ankle indicates courage. On the left temple a mole indicates that you will find friends among the great ones of the earth, but if it be placed on the right temple it warns you of coming distress. A mole on a man's knee means that he may expect to marry a rich woman. A mole on the neck promises wealth. If you have a mole on your nose you are going to be a great traveler. A mole on the throat indicates health and wealth.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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Leave Commercial wharf, Newport, on week days, 11.15 a. m. Sundays, 11.00 a. m. Due Block Island, week days, 1.15 p. m. Sundays, 1.40 p. m. Returning, leaves Block Island on week days and Sundays, 2.30 p. m. Due Newport, 5.15 p. m.; Providence, 7.15 p. m.

THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

S. G. WILSON, Agent, Newport.
F. C. COLEY, A. G. P. A., New York.

Bryan's Strength.

One of the leading business men of New England more or less identified with American politics, is reported by a Boston paper as saying: "Taft will be elected President of the United States, but it is quite necessary that the business interests of the country do not underestimate the Bryan strength. It should be remembered that there is a big fight among the Republicans in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, and Minnesota now has a Democratic governor. It is the middle West that will elect the next President. Taft is a strong candidate, but there is considerable unrest among the labor classes. Large campaign contributions will be necessary this year and they will be difficult to secure. Mark Hanna had a campaign fund of $5,000,000 for McKinley's first election. Taft will need at least $2,000,000. I think an improvement in business will be a considerable factor in the election next November. While business has not shown the improvement many have been looking for, it is a fact that confidence is fast being restored and all my reports as to trade conditions are very optimistic."

It is said that the New Haven road will follow the example of the New York Central and raise freight rates. The last two quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. have been paid almost entirely from surplus. President Mellen states that this has been done for the last time, and it seems certain that either freight rates will be increased or else the quarterly dividend in October will be reduced.

A canvass of the business, industrial and agricultural situation throughout the country by the New York World shows trade on the increase, fewer idle men and a gradual return to prosperity.

The forest fires in Maine are estimated to have already inflicted a loss of $8,000,000. Fully 50 different fires are raging in different parts of the State.

FROM LINCOLN TO TAFT.

1854-1908.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A RECORD OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

BY

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

Ex-Postmaster General and Editor of the Philadelphia Press, to 1904, and adopted by the Publishers.

It is about fifty years since the famous debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in Illinois, which did more than anything else to establish the form and state the principles of the Republican Party. The story of this half century is the eventful history of the United States during the greatest period of its existence. Through most of these fifty years that party has controlled and governed the country, and the advance of the one has been the glory of the other.

Republicanism had its birth in the uprising of the national conscience against the evil of slavery. When the government was founded the fathers believed that slavery was in process of gradual extinction. But the development and profit of cotton culture changed the ideas of the South and the Southern leaders began to work for the perpetuation and extension of the slave system.

They saw that to accomplish this result slavery must have as much political power as freedom. In order to counterbalance the growth of Free States they must provide for more Slave States. For this reason, with the help of Northern Democrats, they repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 which limited the area of slavery to the territory south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and entered on a struggle to fasten slavery on Kansas and Nebraska.

This was undertaken in 1854. For a short period previous there had been political tranquility. The country had been lulled into repose by the compromise measures of 1850. It was still divided between the old Whig and Democratic parties. In 1852 Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate, was elected President over General Scott, the Whig candidate, by an overwhelming vote. But the storm soon broke loose. The South was intent on more slave territory. Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic leader of the North, on the plea of popular sovereignty, struck hands with the South to throw open the vast territory west and north of Missouri to the inroads of slavery. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise and opened the way to this extension, was passed in May, 1854.

Instantly the people of the North were aflame with indignation. The Missouri Compromise had been held as sacred as the Constitution. Its overthrow aroused the moral sense of the Nation. The agitation spread like a prairie fire. The movement was too sudden and swift for general organization, but under the name of "anti-Nebraska" men the opponents of slavery extension acted in unison throughout the North. Men of conscience from both the old parties were drawn together. The Whig party was dissolved. Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery leader of Illinois, took the stump against Douglas, and the old Whig chiefs and some conspicuous anti-slavery Democrats put themselves at the head of the enkindled popular sentiment.

Soon the name of "Republican" was adopted in some localities. The honor of choosing it is variously ascribed to different leaders. The first distinctive convention, which called itself Republican, was held at Jackson, Michigan, on July 6th, 1854, and the "anti-Nebraska" men and Republicans together swept the Congressional elections of that year and carried a decided majority of the House of Representatives. By the time Congress met the name had won general acceptance, and the Republican party was fairly launched on its great career.

REPUBLICAN CHRONOLOGY

1854

EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE BIRTH OF THE PARTY.

MARCH.—The bill organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska without the anti-slavery restriction prescribed by the "Missouri Compromise," which prohibited the evil north of 36 degrees thirty minutes, passes the United States Senate.

MAY.—Kansas-Nebraska bill passes the House of Representatives after a bitter struggle, and is approved by the Democratic President.

JUNE.—Beginning of a great political uprising against this wrong in all the Northern States. Abraham Lincoln in Illinois, and Sumner, Seward, Chase, Giddings, Lovejoy and other leaders actively engage in the Congressional canvass against slavery extension. A hot campaign extends through the summer and fall.

NOVEMBER.—"Anti-Nebraska" and Republican candidates elected throughout the North, making a strong majority of Congress.

1855

MARCH.—A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, who had been appointed Governor of Kansas by President Pierce, calls an election for members of the territorial legislature. Polls seized by armed Missourians, who cast three-fourths of all the votes.

APRIL.—Governor Reeder's life threatened for denouncing outrages on the ballot. He replies—"Gentlemen, two or three of you can assassinate me, but a legion cannot compel me to do that which my conscience does not approve."

JUNE.—B. F. Stringfellow enters Reeder's office and brutally attacks him. Reeder removed by the Democratic administration at Washington. Governor Shannon follows and begins by declaring valid all acts of the pro-slavery legislature. Assault, robbery, lawlessness and assassination develop into civil war, giving the unfortunate territory the not inapt name of "Bleeding Kansas."

OCTOBER.—Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and adopt a constitution under which they apply for admission to the Union.

1856

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

JANUARY.—Federal troops met to Kansas by President Pierce to enforce the laws of the pro-slavery legislature.

FEBRUARY.—After a contest of two months N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, giving the organization of the lower branch of Congress to the "anti-Nebraska" men.

First national Republican convention meets at Pittsburg. Nominating convention called to meet in Philadelphia.

MAY.—Charles Sumner, the great Republican Senator from Massachusetts, beaten over the head with a cane in the Senate chamber by Congressman Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina.

JUNE.—Democratic convention meets at Cincinnati and nominates James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President and Vice-President. Republican convention meets in Philadelphia, denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery into free territory, and nominates General John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder" of the West, for President, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice-President.

NOVEMBER.—On a platform of "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Men and Fremont," the Republicans poll 1,340,618 votes for their candidate in the Free States, against 1,224,750 for Buchanan, and carry New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Iowa, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Buchanan's vote is swelled to 1,838,837 by Slave States and he is elected. The Democrats carry a majority of Congress.

1857

THE DEMOCRATIC LOW TARIFF AND PANIC. DRED SCOTT DECISION.

FEBRUARY.—Congress passes the "Tariff of 1857," the lowest since 1816. A financial panic of great severity follows.

MARCH.—Buchanan inaugurated as President and makes a Cabinet in which Howell Cobb, John B. Floyd and other Southern leaders are conspicuous. The Supreme Court in the famous case of Dred Scott declares that slaves are not persons in the meaning of the law, but things and chattels, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and that a slaveholder may carry his human property with him into any State or Territory. This decision intensifies the rising anti-slavery sentiment.

SEPTEMBER.—Convention meets at Lecompton to frame a constitution for Kansas. As it was called by a "Bogus Legislature" Free State men refuse to participate in the election. A pro-slavery constitution adopted.

DECEMBER.—The 35th Congress meets, with a Democratic majority.

1858

LINCOLN'S GREAT DEBATE WITH DOUGLAS.

APRIL.—Unsuccessful attempt in Congress to admit Kansas as a slave State under the Lecompton Constitution, so-called because it was adopted by slavery men at Lecompton. Douglas, though joining in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, compelled to become anti-Lecompton.

MAY.—Minnesota admitted to the Union.

JUNE.—Abraham Lincoln utters his famous words: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." Beginning of his famous joint debates with Stephen A. Douglas in the contest for the United States Senatorship of Illinois, in which Lincoln lost the Senatorship by a narrow margin, but made such an impression that it led to his nomination for the Presidency two years later.

OCTOBER.—William H. Seward declares that the country is face to face with an "irrepressible conflict." Gold discovered in Colorado and silver in Nevada.

NOVEMBER.—The Republicans elect a plurality of the 36th Congress.

1859.

FEBRUARY.—Oregon admitted to the Union. House of Representatives passes Galusha A. Grow's Homestead Bill allowing any citizen twenty-one years of age and the head of a family to purchase 160 acres of land at $1.25 per acre. Postponement of the bill by the Democratic Senate, the slave power fearing that it will encourage immigration to the Northwest and increase Free State preponderance.

JULY.—Free State men of Kansas prepare that territory for Statehood under a constitution framed at Wyandotte.

OCTOBER.—John Brown, who had come from Kansas to Harper's Ferry, Va., attempts to organize an insurrection among the slaves in the South. In seizing a United States arsenal several of his retainers are shot and Brown himself is tried and hanged under the laws of Virginia.

DECEMBER.—The 36th Congress organizes with William Pennington, Republican, as Speaker.

1860.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL VICTORY.

APRIL.—Democratic National Convention meets at Charleston, S. C., and without making any nomination the party splits into Northern and Southern wings.

MAY.—Republicans meet in Chicago and adopt a platform viewing with abhorrence suggested schemes for disunion in the South, where sentiment in favor of secession had been growing, and declaring that such threats could be regarded only as "an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence." Opposition to the extension of slavery is again declared. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, nominated for President over William H. Seward, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, named for Vice-President.

JUNE.—The Grow Homestead Bill passes both Houses of Congress, but is vetoed by President Buchanan. Northern Democrats meet at Baltimore and nominate Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President on a Popular Sovereignty platform. Southern Democrats meet in Baltimore and nominate John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President.

NOVEMBER.—Lincoln is elected, receiving 180 electoral votes against 72 for Breckinridge; 39 for Bell, Constitutional Union candidate, and 12 for Douglas, carrying every Northern State except New Jersey, which he divides with Douglas.

DECEMBER.—Federal officials resign in the South and South Carolina adopts Ordinance of Secession.

1861.

SECESSION AND CIVIL WAR.

JANUARY.—Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas follow South Carolina and secede from the Union.

FEBRUARY.—Peace Congress at Washington called at the request of the Virginia Legislature. Confederate States of America form a government at Montgomery, Ala., and elect Jefferson Davis President. Congress passes the Morrill Protective Tariff Bill. Kansas admitted to the Union as a free State.

MARCH.—Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States.

APRIL.—Fort Sumter fired upon by Confederate troops, the signal for the beginning of the great Civil War. Eleven States in the Confederacy—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas joining the seven which had previously seceded.

MAY.—Great Britain recognizes the Confederate States as belligerents.

JULY.—Union disaster at Bull Run impresses the North with the seriousness and gravity of the war. Congress in extra session supports the President in closing the Southern ports, authorizes loans and a call for 500,000 volunteers.

1862.

THE FIRST PACIFIC RAILROAD PROVIDED FOR. GREENBACKS.

JANUARY.—Congress passes a bill providing for the construction of a Pacific Railway and a favorite Republican measure, which had appeared in earlier Congresses, donating public lands to States for the benefit of agricultural colleges. The Homestead Bill, which Buchanan had vetoed, granting homesteads to actual settlers for a nominal price, again passes and becomes a law, thus opening the way for the vast material development of the West and Northwest.

FEBRUARY.—A large issue of Greenbacks is authorized as a means of raising money to prosecute the war.

APRIL.—New Orleans surrenders to Farragut and the fleet sails up the Mississippi River. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia.

SEPTEMBER.—President Lincoln warns the Confederate States that he will emancipate the slaves on New Year's day, 1863, if they do not return to the Union, at once.

DECEMBER.—West Virginia, organized from the loyal counties of Virginia, admitted to the Union as a State.

1863.

THE EMANCIPATION OF FOUR MILLION SLAVES.

JANUARY.—On January 1 Lincoln issues his great Emancipation Proclamation, striking the shackles from four million slaves.

FEBRUARY.—Sweeping conscription act passes Congress and later in the year leads to the New York Draft Riots. Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended to facilitate proceedings against Disloyalists and prevent treasonable acts.

JULY.—General Lee, who had undertaken an invasion of Pennsylvania with a large body of Confederate troops, meets General Meade in command of the Northern armies at Gettysburg, where, after a three days' battle, he is repulsed. In the West Grant besieges Vicksburg and compels the place to surrender with 32,000 men, and the Mississippi again goes "unvexed to the sea."

1864.

CREATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

FEBRUARY.—The national Banking Act passes Congress and a system of national banks is thereby created to take the place of the State banks, a measure intended as a method of floating more government bonds and of establishing a national currency.

MARCH.—General Ulysses S. Grant called to command of all the Union armies with rank of Lieutenant-General.

APRIL.—Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed.

JUNE.—Republican National Convention meets at Baltimore and renominates Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, nominated for Vice-President.

AUGUST.—Democrats at Chicago nominate General George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for President and Vice-President on a platform declaring that the war is a failure.

SEPTEMBER.—Great victories of Sherman and Sheridan. Sherman begins his march to the sea.

OCTOBER.—Nevada admitted to the Union.

NOVEMBER.—Lincoln and Johnson elected, carrying all the States not in rebellion, except New Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware.

1865.

LEE'S SURRENDER AND LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

MARCH.—Lincoln inaugurated the second time in Washington.

APRIL.—Lee surrenders his army to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va. (April 9). Lincoln assassinated by John Wilkes Booth while occupying a box at a theatre in Washington (April 14); Vice President Andrew Johnson succeeding to the Presidency. General Johnston surrenders his large Confederate army to Sherman (April 26).

MAY.—General surrender of the Confederate forces. Grant's and Sherman's armies, numbering 160,000 men, reviewed in grand parade in Washington. End of a war in which nearly 3,000,000 men were enlisted on the Union side and by which the national debt was increased to $2,750,000,000.

DECEMBER.—Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, forever prohibiting slavery on American soil, goes into force.

1866.

RUPTURE BETWEEN JOHNSON AND THE REPUBLICANS.

FEBRUARY.—Bill passes Congress for organizing the Freedmen's Bureau to assist emancipated negroes at the South, but it is vetoed by President Johnson.

MARCH.—Civil Rights Bill, for making negroes citizens, passes Congress, is vetoed by the President, but is passed over the veto.

JULY.—Second Freedmen's Bill passes Congress over the veto. Open rupture between the President and the Republican majority in Congress. Tennessee re-admitted to the Union. First Atlantic cable laid after several unsuccessful attempts.

1867.

FEBRUARY.—Nebraska admitted to the Union over the President's veto.

MARCH.—Bill "to provide efficient governments for the insurrectionary States," the Congressional plan of reconstruction, passes over the veto. Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles of territory, purchased from Russia for $7,200,000.

AUGUST.—Resignation of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's great war secretary, called for by the President. Refusing to resign he is suspended and General Grant takes the place against Stanton's protests.

(To be continued.)

Probably the most elaborate and costly target in the world has recently been launched by the New York navy yard. The target is almost an exact duplicate of a section from the hull of a battleship and is estimated to have cost $30,000.

The Picture.

Choose it carefully, as you would a friend or book.

Subject the mounting to suit the destined niche.

The framing makes or mars the picture.

Pictures should never be crowded.

A clutter of decorations belong to a college room.

Frames in a room should conform to one type.

This type must harmonize with other furnishings.

Large pictures should not be hung in small rooms.

Color of picture molding matches woodwork.

If not, it contrasts with it.

Dull or finished woods are used for etchings.

They also look well on prints and water colors.

Gold frames are now used sparingly.

Dull brown, gray or green are for library frames.

French prints are favorite pictures for bedrooms.

Photographs now hang only in bedroom or boudoir.

Hunting scenes and quaint prints look well in halls.—New York Register.

Test of an Egg.

Some folks who were going on a picnic got one raw egg mixed up with the cold boiled ones and did not know how to detect it without breaking them all.

A visitor was equal to the emergency. According to St. Nicholas, he took an egg between his fingers and his thumb, he twirled it on the table and it spun like a top.

"That egg," said he, "has been boiled." Another was tried with the same result, and then he found one that he could not make spin.

"That," he said, "is a raw egg." And so the puzzle was solved.

The Age of the Goose.

A market girl sold a gentleman a fine fat goose for Christmas warranting it to be young, but it turned out to be unmanageably tough.

The next day he went back and said to the girl,

"That goose you sold me for a young one was very old."

"Certainly not," said the girl; "don't you call me young?"

"Yes," he replied.

"Well, I am about nineteen, and I've heard my mother say often that the goose was six weeks younger?"

Of Course.

Mistress—What more wages? I thought you were being very well paid, considering that I do nearly half the work.

Maid—You forget, mum, how much it costs me for 'advertisin' for new situations.—Pick-Me-Up.

Doesn't Have To.

Maud—She's not one of those women who carry gossip around.

Lillian—No?

Maud—She has a 'phone in her house!—Sketchy Bits.

Physician—Well, what do you complain of?

Policeman—Sleeplessness, doctor.

Physician—At what time do you go to bed?

Policeman—Oh, I don't mean at night. I mean in daytime while I'm on my beat.

Dick—You look worried, old fellow.

Wick—I have cause for worry.

Dick—What's the trouble?

Wick—My wife says if I don't accompany her to the seashore this summer she'll stay at home.

Boy (who has been naughty and sent out into the garden to find a switch to punish him with)—Oh, mummy, I couldn't find a switch anywhere, but here's a stone you can throw at me.—Punch.

Cleverton (who has hired a taximeter cab to propose in)—Say "yes," darling?

Miss Calumet—Give me time to think. Cleverton—Heavens! But not in here! Consider the expense!—Life.

The Lady (to hastily-retreating burglar)—Pardon me, but won't you please wait till my husband sees you? I told him there was some one in the house, and he said "Rubbish!"—Harper's Bazar.

"My hair is falling out," admitted the timid man in a drug store. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?" "Certainly," replied the obliging clerk. "Get a box."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Visitor—Well, Carrie, what do you think of your new baby brother? Carrie (aged four)—Oh, I don't think much of him. Why, he can't even speak English yet.

"Did you say the prisoner hit the plaintiff between the court house and the postoffice?" "No, I didn't. I said he hit him between the eyes."—Baltimore American.

Nell—She admits that she is terribly disappointed in her husband. Belle—How is that? Nell—She married him to reform him, and now she finds he doesn't need it.—Philadelphia Record.

Editor (in daily office)—Say, Buck, have you read my last editorial? "I hope so," was the crusty reply.—Minnehaha.

The Indignant One—The idea of 'm a-telling me 'ow children ought to be fed! Why, I've buried ten o' my own!—The Tatler.

Boy—Sixpen'orth o' cod liver oil, please, sir. An', I say, don't give me too much, 'cos it's me what's got to drink it.—Punch.

Smawley—Do you believe that money talks? Ardupp—You bet I do. I no sooner get my hands on a dollar than it says "Good-by."

Pat—Are ye engaged to Mike Dooley? Biddy—Faith, an' I'm not. Are ye after wantin' me? Pat—Not unless I can't git ye.—Proia Advocate.

Dick—Money doesn't always bring happiness and peace of mind. Bob (anxiously)—You are right; sometimes it tempts you to buy automobiles.

Women's Dep't.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Ninth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been recently held in Boston. Several thousand cultured, earnest women were present representing five thousand clubs with a membership of over eight hundred thousand women.

Some of the measures discussed, all bearing on the progress of our nation, were: "Child Labor," "Mortality Among Children," "Public Health and Sanitation," "Education," "Civics," "Parks and Playgrounds," "Protection and Help of Immigrants," "Conservation of the Nation's Resources and Natural Curiosities and Pre-historic Places."

Progress of Equal Suffrage.

In response to an invitation from Rev. Anna H. Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to appoint a delegate from Colorado to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which meets in Amsterdam, Holland, June 15th to 21st, Governor Buchtel has appointed Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell. Mrs. Grenfell has served several terms as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. Other American women who will attend this International meeting are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery and Miss Lucy E. Anthony of Philadelphia, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, of Washington, Mrs. Emma B. Sweet of Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Misses Anna and Grace Nicholes and Mrs. Harriet M. Van DerVaart of Chicago.

The International W. S. A. was organized in Washington in 1902 with representatives from seven countries present. Miss Susan B. Anthony was elected president. Two years later at Berlin Mrs. Chapman Catt succeeded Miss Anthony as the head of the International organization. Six countries were represented at the Berlin meeting. At Amsterdam there will be delegates from 25 countries, and since the first National woman suffrage meeting was held, the following notable victories have been achieved.

In 1902 full national suffrage was granted to the women of federated Australia, and State suffrage to the women of New South Wales.

In 1902, bond suffrage was extended to the women of Kansas, and State Suffrage to the women of Tasmania.

In 1905, Queensland gave State suffrage to women.

In 1906, Finland gave full national suffrage to women and in 1907 elected 19 women to Parliament.

In 1907 Norway gave full parliamentary suffrage to women. Sweden made women eligible to municipal office, and Denmark gave women the right to vote for members of boards of public charities and to serve on such boards; Great Britain made women eligible as town councillors Mayors and Aldermen; Russia gave parliamentary suffrage to women on the same terms as men except that the former must vote by proxy.

Within the present year (1908), Denmark has granted municipal suffrage to women and the women of France have been given a vote in the Family Council.

Of Interest to Women.

At the convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance now in session in Amsterdam, Holland, it has just been decided that the next congress shall be held in England.

The attendance at the World's Woman suffrage Congress is pronounced by far the largest of any yet held, delegates being present from twenty-three different nations. Among these are enfranchised women from Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Norway, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

Lady Henry Somerset calls attention to the fact that 2581 different petitions for woman suffrage have been sent to Parliament.

Of all the fraternal delegates to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is holding its Biennial meeting in Boston, the most distinguished is Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. She represents the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Taft for Suffrage.

Mr. Taft agrees with her husband in favoring the ballot for women. In a recent interview in the Boston Globe, she is reported as saying:

"I have always believed that women should vote. Except in rare instances, the influence of women on politics is for their elevation.

It is truly said that communities where women lack civic pride are in worse shape than those where man neglects his prerogative. Women should be versed in every phase of politics, and should know what everything means which has a direct bearing on the home environment. That is my idea of purifying politics, and I think it the only practical one."

Teacher—You have named all domestic animals save one. It has bristly hair, it is grimy, likes dirt, and is fond of mud. Well, Tom?

Tom (shamefacedly)—That's me.—Chicago Tribune.

Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. Remove these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Don't forget this. Price 25 cents.

The Bank of England properly covers over two acres.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills: they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Fish live in the ocean at a depth of 18,000 feet.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Does, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Everyone expects to "strike it" some day.

My friend, but have you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

If you want to be reminded to work just ewhile.

The Bungalow.

There's one word I hear
Wherever I go;
'Tis a queer importation,
The word bungalow.

All over the land,
The North and the South
The bungalow theme is
In every one's mouth.

The master and mistress
The groom and the maid
Are studying plans
To see how they're made.

One kind's built of plaster,
Another of logs,
But all are constructed
With queer little jogs.

There is one room in front—
Half a dozen combined;
The others are scattered
Somewhere on behind.

But, then, after all,
The best room is outside,
Where porches are broad
And mosquitoes abide.

It's the funniest thing—
Whatever I do,
I've just got to have
A bungalow, too!

—E. Irving Partington, in Woman's Home Companion for July.

"What makes this vegetable soup taste so different?" asked the young husband of the pretty bride.

"Only the leeks you sent home," replied the bride. "You remember you said you were going to order leeks."

"I didn't order any leeks," growled the husband, but he finished his bowl rather than disappoint her.

That afternoon he stopped at the grocery store.

"How did you come to send leeks up to my house this morning?" he demanded. "I didn't order them."

"Great Scott!" Did you eat them?" exclaimed the grocer.

"Sure, we ate them."

"Oh, for land's sake. They were Mrs. Jackson's tulip bulbs. She left them on the counter and they got into your basket by mistake."—Detroit Free Press.

"But," cried Miss Woodby, indignantly, "since I declare to you that the joke is original with me, isn't it impudent of you to doubt it?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Chesterfield; "I should be still more impudent and ungallant to believe you that old."—Philadelphia Press.

"Physical culture, father, is perfectly lovely. To develop the arms I grasp this rod by one end and move it slowly from right to left."

"Well, well," exclaimed her father, "what won't science discover? If that rod had straw at the other end you'd be sweeping."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Justcott—Why, what are you crying about, dear?

Mrs. Justcott—Oh, George! mice have got into the pantry and eaten up a beautiful custard pie I made myself!

Mr. Justcott—There, there! Don't cry over a few little mice!—Western Christian Advocate.

Wife—I'm actually ashamed to go to church with this old hat on. It isn't up-to-date at all.

Husband—Is the cook going to church this morning?

Wife—No; I think not.

Husband—Then why not borrow hers?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Miss Rattle—Yes, that's a photo of my maiden aunt. Perhaps you saw her name in the papers last winter? She frightened away a burglar.

Mrs. Winkler (closely inspecting the portrait)—Did she? Well, I don't wonder at it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The teacher was telling of the effects of cigarette smoking on the heart, and added, "People with weak hearts often die."

A deeply interested boy asked here: "How often do they have to die before they stay dead?"

Mrs. Jones—Good gracious, Mrs. Brown, why is your husband going through all those strange actions? Is he training for a prize-fight?

Mrs. Brown—Not at all; he's merely getting in form to beat the carpets.—Harper's Weekly.

New Clerk—I notice some of these barrels of apples are marked X and some Z. Are they different kinds?

Dealer—No; same kind, but differently packed. Some customers want a barrel opened at the bottom and some at the top.

"Do you know that your chickens come over into my garden?"

"I thought they must be doing that."

"Why did you think so?"

"Because they never come back."—Cleveland Leader.

Ascum—How on earth did you ever get a messenger boy to deliver your note and bring back the answer so quick?

Wise—I took his dime novel away from him and held it as security.—Philadelphia Press.

Parson Primrose—Why do you think it was out of place for your father to say grace?

Freddie—Because it was only a few minutes afterward that he was swearing over having to carve the turkey.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"You should never take anything that doesn't agree with you," the physician told Mr. Marks.

"If I had always followed that rule, Marks," he remarked to his wife, "where would you be?"

You are always hearing of the beauty of women. Women are not so beautiful, after all; it is the gentleness, patience and kindness of women that is most attractive.

Miss DeMuir—I wish I could think of some new and unusual birthday present to surprise mamma with this year. Mr. Spoonmore—How do you think she'd like a son-in-law?

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial number 1098.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

NOTES.

DEMMING—John Demming of Scotch descent was born in East Hampton, N. Y., in 1727. His wife was Anna Knowles. They owned an acre of land and a small dwelling where they raised a family of four sons and five daughters.

He was engaged in the French war and was frequently called out on alarms during the Revolutionary war. When Danbury, Conn. was destroyed by fire he was present under the command of a Militia Captain. He had enlisted when 40 years old when patriotism spurred men on to fight for family and home. His wife, as her son testified "was feeble but not disheartened" and toiled daily to aid in the support of her family. Her husband frequently sent money to them, but the depreciated currency then paid out to soldiers, (Continental papers) was of little value, and it often happened that the month's pay would hardly purchase a week's provisions.

The wife was once heard say that she "offered a whole month's wages for a loaf of bread and could not get it," and they often lived on turnips, even a thin slice of bread and butter being considered a luxury. On his return home after the close of the war, John Demming often related to his children the details of his many privations during the revolutionary struggle. "He sold his soldier's pay for two shillings and six pence on the pound and received sixty dollars in silver," which was considered by the family a large sum. He and his wife died the same year, (1809) aged 82 and 77 years.

Moses Demming, son of the above, was born in Southbury, New Hampshire Co., Conn., Dec. 4, 1777. When fifteen years of age he was bound out to learn the blacksmith's trade and at twenty-one years of age he went to Waterbury, Conn., (1798) where he met Ruth Warren, whom he married June 1, 1802, after he had followed his trade a few years. He soon became the owner of twenty acres and by the combined industry and economy of his wife was, later on, able to add twenty acres more to the original purchase. After some time he concluded to sell and locate elsewhere. A Yankee offered to purchase the property and pay in wooden clocks, which offer was declined, as he had never seen the inner workings of a wooden timepiece. But in order to gain the knowledge he took his own apart, spending a day in fixing until he thought himself prepared to repair such clocks. He bought twelve for 120 dollars and started out as a clock peddler, after six weeks, returning with cattle valued at 180 dollars. Shortly after he sold his 40 acres of poor stony land for 102 dollars and removed to his small farm in Onondagua.

In 1810 his father-in-law, Mr. Justus Warner, of Conn., and another went to view the Ohio lands, and he was persuaded to accompany them, selling clock or trading as they traveled. He finally located in Liverpool, Medina Co., O., and removed with his family and eleven heads of cattle, with much difficulty after twenty days (the average travel per day being 16 miles), arriving at Liverpool May 19, 1811. His daughter Sally Urania was born June 1, the first birth in that township.

The next year his "Father Warner" settled near him. His wife Ruth died July 26, 1812, and he married secondly March 11, 1813, Clarissa Cranny of Euclid, who died the next year, leaving an infant daughter. He married thirdly Nov. 24, 1814, Jerusha Russell, "a member of a school at Newbury, a native of Windsor, Conn." After the death of this wife, when he was over 70 years of age, he wrote the narrative from which the above is taken.

Justus Warner his father-in-law, of Waterbury, Conn., was a very original character. He left his home for the one selected in Ohio, accompanied by his son Alpheus and young bride Nimeron equipped with two horse-teams and fifty long corded wooden Waterbury clocks. He bore the journey of hardship well; his son-in-law Moses Demming joining him as told above, from his New York home. When the locality in Ohio was secured, Justus Warner returned to his Connecticut home for his wife Urania and their children Aaron, Adus, Justus, Jr., and Joanna.

He is described as a very peculiar man, universally called "grandpa." He had a peculiar laugh and a peculiar mode of expression. At one time in his old age he was warned by his daughter-in-law "not to fall in and drown in his own well, as Haman was hanged on his own gallows," but taking no heed to this warning one morning after a fall of snow in the night he went to his well. His daughter-in-law was preparing breakfast and the others were asleep. Being gone longer than usual she became alarmed about "grandpa" and ran to the well where she found him standing up to his arm pits in water shivering with the cold.

When the men were roused and he was taken out and had been given dry clothes and "toddy"; his daughter in law said, "I told you so," he said, 'I didn't fall into the well, I didn't, I stepped in, I did; and I didn't think of Haman or Mordecai or the gallows. But I thought how near I came to drowning I did: and I s'pose you never'll forget getting your say, you won't. After he was 90 years of age he climbed an apple tree to shake it and fell and hurt himself, whereupon the minister chided him for being presumptous in his old age. "Ah," he said, "I always fell when I was a young man if the limb broke and I always expect to fall when the limb breaks, I do." It is stated that when 96 years of age he climbed an elm tree and cut bean poles. Four years later his birthday was celebrated by a Family gathering and he wrote in the Family bible:

"Justus Warner, aged 100 years."

Twenty days later he died and was buried beside his wife.—L. B. C.

QUERIES.

6439. PAINE—Anthony Paine of Portsmouth, R. I., died 1650, married (1) ———. 1638 was admitted as inhabitant of Aquidneck. Will dated May 6, 1649, proved 1660. Executor wife Rose (second wife, Rose Grinnell), Daughter Allee; dau. Mary; wife Rose. His daughter

Mary Paine, died Feb. 12, 1687; married John Tripp. Would be glad to learn the name and ancestry of his first wife.—M. L.

6440. ANTHONY—John Anthony, b. 1607, at Hempstead) Eng., died Portsmouth, R. I., July 29, 1676, married Susanna ———. Came to New England in Ship Hercules, Ap. 16, 1634. Freeman Mar. 16, 1641. Corporal, 1644. Freeman 1655. Commissioner, 1661. Deputy 1666-72. Will dated July 23, 1676, proved Aug. 21, 1676. Ex. son John; daughter Susanna Tripp; dau. Elizabeth Greene; sons Joseph and Abraham. His daughter

Susanna Anthony, died after 1710, married Sept. 7, 1655, John Tripp. What was the ancestry of Susanna, wife of John.—M. L.

6441. LOW—Can any one connect the following with the origant Rhode Island family of Low?

Anthony Low, born Providence, R. I. 1766, was by apprenticeship a carpenter and joiner.

When a young man he went to Wyoming with the intention of carrying on his trade, and while there he married Mary Baldwin, who was born Pennsylvania in 1772, and was taken prisoner when young by the Indians. She had eight brothers, three of whom were colonels in the Indian Wars. She was obliged during her imprisonment to witness terrible deeds of cruelty.

In 1815, Anthony Low went to Ohio, and purchased land of the Western Reserve, settling at Granger Township, Medina Co.

He figured in the first law suit there, with Seymour W. Green, whose cow lost a bell from her neck. "Seymour said it was his, Low thought it very doubtful; suit was brought, parties appeared; statements without anger were made and justice awarded the bell to Seymour and made him pay the cost, as he gained the suit!"

Mr. Low died Nov. 1824, aged 58, and his wife Mary died in August 1838 aged 66. Both buried in Granger on lot 2.

(The above items from a manuscript left in possession of the son of a friend of Mr. Low who accompanied him to Ohio. See Northrop's small quaint history of Medina County).—L. C. B.

6442. VERRY—Wanted information in regard to Samuel Verry, who settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., before 1770. It is thought he came from R. I. The given name of his wife was Hannah.—C. C. M.

6443. WHITING—Would like information concerning Susannah, wife of William Whiting. The following concerning him is of interest. Whiting arms, with which Major Wm. Whiting sighed several letters now in the Conn. State Archives. Az. Two flanches ermine, in the point a leopard's face or in chief three pellets or.

Major Wm. Whiting, orig. settler in Hartford, house lot 1639 on the east side of Governor St. b. in England, died in Hartford, July or Aug. 1647 (or 87) md. Susanna, who d. July 8, 1673.

He is styled "The Worshipful William Whiting." He was 2d. Treasurer of the Conn. Colony, from 1641 to 1648; Magistrate, 1641 to 1648 (Col. Rec. Vol. 1.). He was prominent in the government in many ways until his death; and one of the leading merchants. He was associated in patents for lands in Piscataqua, Swampscott, etc. with Lord Say and Brooke and others. In 1662 he was appointed with Maj. John Mason and others to erect fortifications and to collect tribute from the Long Island Indians, etc. He was a prominent member of the Particular Court from its foundation in 1638 until 1665, twenty six years. His will is copied in the Col. Records. Susanna md. 2d. (1650) Saml. Fitch; 3d. Alexander Bryan of Milford, whose first wife was Anne Baldwin (Robert (8); Henry (2), Richard (1)).

Sarah (2) Whiting, dau. of Wm. and Susan, b. ab. 1637, in Hartford, d. ab. 1704 in Northampton, Mass.; md. 1st. ab. 1655, Jacob Mygatt, b. 1635—d. 2d. John King of Northampton, Mass. Susanna, her mother, died in Middletown, July 8, 1673, at the home of her son-in-law, "the Rev. Nathaniel Collins (who had married her dau. Susanna Bryan.")—M. B.

Middletown.

Rev. John T. Huntington has arrived for the season from Hartford, Conn., and is entertaining a house party at his summer cottage on Indian Avenue. The Professor, who is an Episcopalian, is often invited to supply the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church as well as the Berkeley Chapel and has many warm friends in both denominations. He is an interesting and helpful speaker and is a person of a very genial personality.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Clarke Peckham are entertaining their granddaughter, Mrs. J. Perry Graham, and son, of Boston, at "7 Pines."

Through the courtesy of Rev. John B. Dinan, the annual fair for the benefit of St. Columba's, the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, will again be held at St. George's School on Wednesday afternoon and evening, August 5th. This school has proved a most attractive and commodious location for this well known fair, and this will make its fourth year here.

Mrs. Emmie Blair LeValley, of New Jersey, is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Blair, on Berkeley avenue.

The continued dry spell has caused the brooks and ponds to give out and has prevented many of the crops from reaching full maturity. The raspberry crop is unusually poor this year, due it is thought to lack of sufficient rain.

Miss Phoebe C. Thurston of Newport is spending the summer among various relatives in Middletown.

Carr's List.

Foster's Electrical Engineer's Pocket Book. Fifth edition.

Olive Green Cook-Book. Series, 10 vols., each $1.00.

The Four-Pools Mystery.

As the Hague Ordains. Fifth Printing.

The Duchess of Dreams, by Edith Macvane.

That Man from Wall Street, by Ruth Everett.

—ALSO—

Jig-Saw Puzzles.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

THE WOMEN'S COURSE
AT THE
RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

Has as its underlying principle the

"Correlation of Learning and Life"

The adaptation of science and culture to the lives of the women who make our homes.

College Expenses (for citizens of the State), $13.75 Per Quarter of the Year.

Living Expenses (including room, heat, light and board) $39.00 Per Quarter of the Year.

Can YOU afford not to examine into this matter?

Apply to
HOWARD EDWARDS, President,
7-25 Kingston, R. I.

Block Island and Providence.

POPULAR STEAMER NEW SHOREHAM.

Leave Commercial wharf, Newport, on week days, 11.15 a. m. Sundays, 11.30 a. m. Due Block Island, week days, 1.15 p. m. Sundays, 1.10 p. m. Returning, leaves Block Island on week days and Sundays, 3.30 p. m. Due Newport, 5.15 p. m.; Providence, 7.15 p. m.

THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.
S. O. WILSON, Agent, Newport.
F. C. COLEY, A. G. P. A., New York.
6-9-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Change of Landing at Newport.

On and after Monday, July 27th, the steamer NEW SHOREHAM will arrive at and depart from Long Wharf, Newport, instead of at Commercial Wharf.

VI.

FOR SALE.

Seven acre Pond Lot.

W. G. PECKHAM,
Owner,
Westfield, N. J.

As Time Rolls on,

new ideas are being utilized in piano construction, and while some people are always disposed to object to new things until they see that other people do not object to them we always carry the very best and newest instruments.

If you're up to date, you'll buy from us, of course.

Barney's
Music Store
154 Thames Street

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, May 1st, A. D. 1908.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 4142, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the thirtieth day of April A. D. 1908, and returnable to the said Court July 30th, A. D. 1908, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the Fourth day of February, A. D. 1908, in favor of Peter Onwerkerk, et al., and Advanier Onwerkerk, of the City, County and State of New York, plaintiffs, and against Charles F. Hodgson and Sarah Frances Spaulding of the City, County and State of New York, defendants, I have this day at 2 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants had on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1907, at 3 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the Westerly side of Spring Street with the Southerly side of Spring Street 263.6 feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the said Westerly side of Spring street with the Northerly side of Brenton Avenue 322.5 feet to land late of Josiah M. Fiske, thence Northwardly and along said land of Josiah M. Fiske and along land now or late of Terrance Gorman, 278.1 feet to the Southerly side of Webster street and thence Easterly and along said Southerly side of Webster Street, 258 feet to the point or place of beginning. It being the same premises heretofore conveyed by Charles H. Russell et al to John M. Hodgson by deed bearing date the 21st day of April, A. D. 1903 and recorded in Newport Land Evidence Vol. 66 at page 505 etc.

2nd. Parcel—That certain parcel of land with the improvements thereon situate in the said City of Newport and bounded and described as follows beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the Easterly side of Bellevue Avenue with the Northerly side of Webster street thence running Northerly and along the Easterly side of Bellevue Avenue 238.89 feet, be the same more or less to land now or formerly of William H. Osgood, thence running Easterly and along the Southerly side of said lands now or formerly of William H. Osgood 200 feet, thence running Southerly and along lands now or formerly of Charles H. Russell, deceased, 225.88 feet, be same more or less, to the Northerly side of Webster street and thence running Westerly and along said Northerly side of Webster street 200 feet to the point of beginning it being the same premises heretofore conveyed to John M. Hodgson by Charles H. Russell et al by deed bearing date July 28, 1887 and recorded in Newport Land Evidence Vol. 66 page 333 etc.

3rd Parcel—That certain parcel of land with the improvements thereon situate in said City of Newport bounded and described as follows: Northerly by land now or late of Orrey T. Knight 180.8 feet; Easterly by lands formerly of John M. Hodgson deceased, 124.5 feet; Southerly on Lelloy Avenue 200.2 feet and Westerly on Bellevue Avenue, 126.5 feet containing in all 2468 square feet of land it being the same premises heretofore conveyed to John M. Hodgson by Alfred Smith by deed bearing date June 1, 1880 and recorded in Newport Land Evidence, Vol. 56 at page 500 etc. or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS,
7-11-4w Deputy Sheriff.

The Sweat of the Brow

Does very well in its place, but these are days when you want to forget it.

There's a host of "forgetables" of just the right sort in this store—things that keep the flies and mosquitoes off while you sleep—Canopies. Things that keep the heat of the sun away and catch each breeze that blows while you lounge—

VUDOR PORCH SHADES

If there's anything else you need for comfort's sake, that's here, too, be sure of it.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco conflagration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

WE have the Companies.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

169 THAMES STREET.



A GOOD BUSINESS MAN

would never think of trying to conduct his business without the assistance of telephone phone service. The good housekeeper needs a telephone about as much for her business.

Rates are Reasonable.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE,
NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET

THAT "LISTERATED" WORD

LISTERATED means ANTISEPTIC and LISTERATED PEPSIN GUM is an ANTISEPTIC CHEWING COMPOUND WHICH STANDS GUARD in the MOUTH AGAINST GERMS ENTERING the SYSTEM—ITS DELICIOUS FLAVOR LEAVES SUCH A CLEAN, HEALTHFUL TASTE that YOU CAN'T HELP LIKING IT.

Chew Listerated Pepsin Gum—Keep Well and You'll Do Well.

MANUFACTURED BY THE COMMON SENSE GUM COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, July 18, 1908.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last Will and Testament of JACOB DORSEY, late of the City of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

I have appointed William H. Mathews, of Newport, R. I., whose address is 49 Thames Street, my agent, in the State of Rhode Island.

7-18-3w MOSES MARTIN.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, executed by Peleg B. Mitchell, of the Town of New Shoreham, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, to Alvin H. Sprague, of the Town of New Shoreham, County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, bearing date September 17th, A. D. 1898, and recorded in Book No. 3 of Land Evidence of the Records of Mortgages of Real Estate in the Town of New Shoreham at page 171, default having been made in the performance of the conditions contained in said mortgage and the same having continued for a term of more than ten days:

There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the said Town of New Shoreham, on WEDNESDAY, July 29th, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., that certain parcel or two lots of land, about three acres, be the same more or less, as it is now enclosed by stone walls, situated in the central part of the Town of New Shoreham, in School District No. 2, and is butted, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Northerly, partly on lands of Elizabeth Kenyon and partly on land of Sylvester R. Allen and wife; Easterly, partly on land of Sylvester R. Allen and wife and partly on lands of John C. Dodge; Southerly, on lands of John C. Dodge, and Westerly partly on lands of Peleg B. Mitchell and wife and partly on lands of James A. Dodge, or however otherwise said land may appear to be butted, bounded or described.

Reserving the right to pass, and repass to all persons having a legal right to do so.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

ALVIN H. SPRAGUE,
Mortgagee.
Newport, R. I., July 2, 1908—7-4-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, given by Clifford Johnson, of the City and County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, to Levi Johnson, late of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, dated November 17, 1886, and recorded in Volume 15 of the mortgage land evidence of the City of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at pages 174 and 175, which said Mortgage Deed and the note and claim thereby secured were afterward assigned, transferred, set over and delivered by the holder thereof to Clarence H. Wrightington, of said Newport, by deed of assignment dated July 1, 1908, and duly recorded in the mortgage land evidence of said Newport in volume 88 at page 251 (breach in the condition of the said mortgage having been made and still existing):

There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on THURSDAY, July 30, 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which the said Clifford Johnson had at the time of the execution of said mortgage and did by said mortgage convey in or to all that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the northerly part of said Newport, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Southerly, on Gibbs street, thirty-three feet; westerly on land of Richard J. Walsh, one hundred feet, northerly on land of Levi Johnson, thirty-three feet, easterly on land of George W. Wright, one hundred feet; be the same, more or less, or however otherwise bounded or described; the said property being all that was granted by said mortgage deed.

By order of the undersigned who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid on said property at said sale, and at any continuance or postponement thereof.

CLARENCE H. WRIGHTINGTON,
Assignee of the Mortgagee.
JOHN C. BURKE, Attorney.
Newport, R. I., July 7, 1908—7-11-3w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

R. I. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.

TO ARCHITECTS

Competitive Plans for a Dormitory, etc., to be erected at Kingston, R. I., are hereby invited from all architects who have resided and practiced in the State of Rhode Island during the last year or longer, and will be received from no others.

Copies of the conditions and requirements will be sent to architects making application to President Howard Edwards, Kingston, R.I.

The competition will close August 5th, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, after which time no drawings will be received.

CHARLES DEAN KIMBALL,
ROBERT S. BURLINGAME,
HOWARD EDWARDS,
June 30, 1908—7-4-1m Committee.

Mrs. William B. Leeds will arrive at "Rough Point" about the first of August.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1908, at 3 o'clock p. m. (the afternoon), by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage, made and executed by Frances Joseph Clarke, bearing date 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, and recorded in City Clerk's office of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, in Volume 66, of Mortgages Land Evidence at pages 24 and 25, the conditions of said deed having been broken, all that certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Northerly, by Parker avenue; Easterly, on land of the estate of John A. Hazard, deceased; Southerly, on land of the estate of George H. Warren, deceased, and Westerly, partly on land of Laura S. Satterlee, and partly on land of Whitney Warren; or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described. Being the same lot of land described in that certain deed from Alexander O'D. Taylor to Frances T. Clarke, bearing date April 21st, 1894, and duly recorded in the Land Evidence Records of said Newport. Being also the same premises described in said Mortgage Deed, and said premises will be sold subject to the provisions of two other mortgages thereon.

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the mortgagee to bid upon the above described premises at the sale thereof or at any postponement or adjournment thereof.

By order of the mortgagee,
JOHN J. DUNN,
Westerly, R. I., July 22d, 1908—7-15-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, November 1st, A. D. 1907.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1923, issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1907, and returnable to the said Court, April twenty-eighth, A. D. 1908, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1907, in favor of Abram T. Anthony, of said Newport, plaintiff, and against The Bearhaven Realty Company, a corporation owning real estate in the City of Newport in said County, defendant, I have this day at 28 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, The Bearhaven Realty Company, had on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1907, at one minute past 12 o'clock p. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Northwesterly corner on the Easterly side of Hammersmith Road (sometimes called Helena Road), where the parcel of land about to be described adjoins other land of said Bearhaven Realty Company, thence running in a curved line in a Southerly and Southeasterly direction along the said Hammersmith Road to Brenton Road, and thence in a curved line in a Northeasterly direction along said Brenton Road, 1,327 feet, more or less to the point of beginning, containing 6,822 acres, more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction, to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
1-11-4w Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Newport, Feb. 4th, A. D. 1908—2-8-4w

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, April 4, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Newport, March 4, A. D. 1908—3-7-5w

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, May 4, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Newport, April 4, A. D. 1908—4-11-4w.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, June 6, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Newport, R. I., May 4, A. D. 1908—5-9-5w

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, July 6, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Newport, R. I., June 6, A. D. 1908—6-13-4w

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to THURSDAY, August 6, 1908, at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Newport, July 6, A. D. 1908—7-11-4w

ORDERS FOR

Outside Painting
Inside Painting
Paper Hanging
Kalsomnning
Glazing

Will receive prompt attention in Workmanlike manner if given to

John O. Williams
38 BROADWAY

I AM ALSO AGENT FOR
Alfred Peats Wall Papers

Newport Casino.

Music for the Season of 1908.

On and after Monday, July 13th,
MORNING CONCERTS
Every Week Day
From 11 to 1 o'clock

Concerts Every Wednesday Afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Sunday Evening Concerts.
Beginning at 8 o'clock.

YOU SHOULD

HEAR THE NEW

Edison Records
FOR JULY,

now being played in our

Edison Concert Room.